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LETTERS FROM ABROAD

Fourth Letter from our Suez Canal Correspondent.

The Queer and Interesting Things About Cairo.

Pen-Picture of the New Crowded City.

Description of the Khedive's New Opera House.

Another Entertaining Letter from "Monadnock."

THE GREAT CANAL.

Commotion in Cairo—The Visitors from all Nations—How they are Tried by the Guides, the Shopkeepers, Mendicants and Donkey Boys—The Improvements in the City—Sketch of the New and Peculiar Opera House.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1869.

Cairo can assuredly never be accused of monotony, and the most misanthropical could hardly fail to be awaked to some sense of enjoyment in life while he should sit at a window overlooking the Esbekieh, or great square, or should thread his way through the narrow, crowded streets of the city, often so packed with people that the spectator from a little distance fancies he is about to meet with some obstruction or find a multitude assembled for some special purpose.

Almost every passer has something strange or quaint about him, though he be the thousandth of his type that has gone by. The kaleidoscopic variety of the costumes, from the vast, shroud-like black mantle of the Greek, and the cloud of white out of which glitter the bead-like eyes of the Nubian woman, to the gay colors of dragoman or cawass, and the richly-embroidered jackets and scarves of the Arab runners,—the novel wares borne by the hawkers, whose range includes alike the rough but graceful jar for the evaporation of water, made in the clay potteries of Upper Egypt, and the scarlet-striped, tassel-hung blankets in which the Bedouin delights,—the bird fanciers, the toilsome water carriers, the children with dull chameleons clambering up rods with their curious, clamp-like feet, and the keen-eyed "charmers" who empty their bags of hooded cobras on the very pavement,—the laborers, stopping in mid occupation to roll a cigarette and smoke it, the policemen collaring and caning donkey boys, the candy merchants with their little stands, and the vailed orange women squatting against the walls, holding up the fruit with fingers among whose many rings, perhaps, shows an azure turquoise which would be "worth a Jewess' eye,"—the light, lithe Syrian, the wary, slippery Greek, the shuffling Jew, the burly Abyssinian, black as night, the brown, low-browed Egyptian, and the tawny Turk—the janissary with his sword and silver-headed staff, the soldier in his uniform of white with gun in hand, and the merchant or traveler with knife thrust in his cashmere waist-band and heavy pistols in his holsters;—all these sweeping by in endless procession are enough to occupy and interest a Western mind for many a day. I, for one, have not yet begun to weary of seeing the long strings of camels trail by, each dragged, as it were, by the tension of the cord that binds him to his predecessor in the line, or upon which the master seems to bend his weight, as though towing all the train alone. They are ungainly beasts enough; their angular gait is devoid alike of ease or freedom, and their heavy burden is perhaps only stones for the mason or logs for the sawyer; but scarcely one goes by who does not bring me some memory of the Arabian Nights, some picture of the richer splendor and majesty of Egypt's ruined past, or some legend of the desert and the caravan. And if I meet them in some crooked lane, shaded at the top with matting against the sun, their swaying burdens almost touching the door of the shop into which I shrink for safety, the voice of the European unheard and the dress of the European unseen in the unpausing throng, it is scarcely in rhapsody that I half wonder to myself whether I am in the midst of a reality, myself alone unreal, whether I dream, or whether the Thousand and One Nights' Tales are true and I am but returned to a forgotten preëxistence, after a prosaic transformation, to find an appearance and a level in harmony with the multitude about me.

CAIRO'S MANY VISITORS.

Not the least amusement of Cairo is just now to be found in its visitors. In all the more accessible parts of the city you come upon them, riding in the carriages the Viceroy pays for, or upon donkeys they pay for themselves, chatting together in their vernacular or endeavoring to converse in French, English or Italian pronounced in as many different ways as there are members of the party, commanded by vivacious dragomen, or endeavoring to make their way alone without a syllable of Arabic to save them. When they have been in Cairo twenty-four hours they buy double-thickness, patent-ventilating, helmet-shaped, cork or felt hats, through which ARCHIMEDES could not force a ray with his biggest burning-glass; on the third day they twist about the same a blue vail or a white *puggree*, and sport a sun umbrella; on the fifth day they buy a bright fez cap, and at the end of the week they appear therein as complacently as if they had been born with *tarbooshs* on their heads. One little German man of science, whose narrow, pallid face is fringed about with an outshooting halo of beard and whisker more resplendent than TITIAN's own auburn, looked quite respectable and wise in his upright, regulation beaver, when he came; he sank into insignificance when he got under a broad-brimmed wide-awake, amplified with a perfect bath-towel of a head protector; and yesterday he receded most remotely from himself into the semblance of a cross between Mr. Mantalini and Dick Swiveller, when he presented himself with a glowing, crimson cap stuck on the back of his head, and a huge black tassel dangling between his shoulder-blades. How the *backsheesh* beggars must have marked him for their own, and how the "lights of the harem" must have coveted him as they beheld him from their latticed windows or from behind the curtains of their carriages!

It will be a long day before so many men of so many nations are again let loose upon Cairo to be the prey of the guides, the shopkeepers, the mendicants, and the donkey boys. I say the prey, because as their hotels and their carriages are supplied to them, they feel all the more disposed to be generous in other ways, and many a bare-legged driver or runner gets a backsheesh better than a day's wages after an hour's service. Now, too, the cleverness of the Arabs is at the highest point of illustration, the true gift of tongues apparently having been made to the ragged, half-fed, glittering-eyed fellows who address correctly a half a dozen persons in as many different languages. Arabic, French, Italian, Greek and some dialects of the negro tribes they need every day, English they manage very easily, both for construction and accent, and if they do attempt a smattering of German to meet the exigencies of the moment, they at least pronounce it well, since they come naturally by all the gutturals of which the human throat is capable. That a professed dragoman or servant should have acquired a speaking acquaintance with several languages is not remarkable; but when a donkey-boy or a peripatetic vender of sixpenny wares, after a short, sharp survey, addresses a stranger in his proper language, it does appear extraordinary.

DONKEY RIDING.

And, *apropos*, to take at least one donkey ride is just the thing since the Empress set the fashion. For when she was first here nothing would do but she must take some trip where she could only go on donkey-back. Suggestion of the uncourtliness and lack of imperial dignity went for nothing—a donkey she meant to try. And of course the Khédive would have to be her escort—a double descent for majesty. Now the viceregal stables do not exactly run to donkeys, as one might say, and so there was nothing for it but to go out into the streets and pick up the best that could be found, with their big, bumptious saddles and their bare-legged tatterdemalion drivers. But who shall fancy that the great lady did not more enjoy her ride so novel, so simple, so nearly free from all the formalities of state, so closely in relation to the common life elbowed from her path; so inharmonious and ludicrous, if you will—better than her unsocial equestrianism in the Park of St. Cloud, or her proper, frigid drives in the fashionable fixity of the Bois de Boulogne?

XIV.

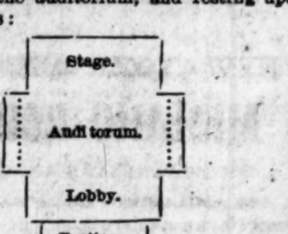
IMPROVEMENTS IN MODERN CAIRO.

The improvement of modern Cairo, especially in the Frank or foreign quarter which lies about the Esbekieh, is going on rapidly, and with general good taste and effect. The extent of the open space now existing will soon be diminished, for the outlying land has been cut up for building lots, many of which are already sold, and intersected by new streets which all converge to a park or garden in the centre, which again has one broad avenue running straight across at either end. This park promises to be beautiful. Men are laying out and building the paths and flower-beds, setting out trees and shrubs that bloom and blossom as soon as the hot soil is banked and watered; erecting picturesque little villas of stone, and arbors of wood with shining, globe-domed tops, surmounted by the crescent and the star; preparing the basin for the central lake and fountain, and heaping up rocks in simulated diversity of surface. Nobody seems to be busy if one stops to look; the masons sit lazily stuffing stones in the mortar with their hands, the gardeners are gabbling in Arabic, (a feat so exacting that it requires their whole attention,) the porters rest and puff after every load they bring, the cartmen after each trip seem to forget that they have any other *raison d'être* than to give time to quiet their ungreased, shrieking axles, and the children who dig and scrape the crumbling earth will only mimic work when the overseer revives to casual animation and pursues them with his rod. But, beyond the baldest materialism, what the hand of man neglects is done by the breath of the balmy air, the down-pouring rays of the fervent sun, and the beneficent dews of the cool twilight. A leafless slip is pushed into a hole at daylight, and a bucket of water tossed upon it; by noon the soil is, though damp below, firm and hot above, and it is scarcely too much to say that by sunset the brown stick is green with springing buds. So I have seen to-day whole beds verdant with leaves and bright here and there with an opening flower of crimson dye, which a week ago were but shapeless heaps of earth, and it is scarcely too much to expect that in a few days more, when the guests shall return to Cairo on their round from the Isthmus, the park will be complete so far as horticulture can make it so.

THE KHEDIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

But the Khédive's grand achievement has been the creation of his opera house. In May the ground was made, and before November everything was complete, the operas in rehearsal, and nothing wanting but the approach of the canal celebration and the arrival of the strangers.

The building stands isolated in the centre of a pretty rectangle, opposite the end of the new garden, surrounded by a handsome iron railing, with gates for the admission of carriages at all the four sides. In each corner of the lot stands a little brick building, appropriated for the uses of the administration, the ticket department, or the guard posts, as the case may be. The main entrance is from the north, carriages being received under the extended roof of the portico, statues and emblematic groups in marble flanking each side of the approach. The external form of the house is a parallelogram, with two little wings, as they might be called, extending from each side of the auditorium, and resting upon columns thus:



By this means an access is afforded for carriages to the sides of the house, where are the private entrances of the Viceroy and of his harem, while at the same time extra lobby room is gained for the grand tier of boxes—a most capital arrangement.

On entering the spacious marble lobby, the *foyer* is found immediately at the right hand and the buffet at the left; next come the cloak and hat rooms, and beyond the staircases to the box tiers; directly in front is the door of the orchestra stalls and parterre, from either side of which curves away the lobby of the *baignoir* boxes. The vestibule is lighted by beautiful glass chandeliers, and its roof is supported on marble columns.

ITS INTERIOR.

The interior of the house is thoroughly French, light, tasteful and cheery to a degree. The parterre floor has a decided slope, which makes all its seats good, and the curve of the box line is agreeable to the eye and advantageous for the spectator. Of course the auditorium is not very large, there being only about 250 seats on the lower floor. The boxes are nineteen in each tier, except the lowest, where the central box gives place to the parquet entrance, and there is an amphitheatre above. The viceroyal boxes occupy nearly the whole of the proscenium in height, and are very broad and spacious, those for his ladies being screened by heavy lace instead of the usual gilded gratings. The public boxes are provided with seats for four only, although two or three more people can see from them by standing up. The Viceroy's own box is hung with magnificent curtains of crimson silk velvet and real ermine, and the rest of the house is upholstered with plush of the same shade. The ground color is white, and the box fronts are relieved by clusters of musical emblems and, masks carved and gilded. The lighting is by a glass chandelier, candelabra being prepared along the tiers for additional illumination on gala nights. The ceiling is flat, but admirably painted in relief, the panels into which it is divided containing each a medallion bearing the portrait-bust of a composer upon a ground of dead gold. These busts are remarkably well done, both as to the effect of *alto relievo* and as to the accuracy of the likenesses. At the low base of the dome the names of the authors selected are placed, and read as follows: MERCADANTE, [illegible], BELLINI, GUIDO-ARETINO, AUBER, CIMAROSA, VERDI, MOZART, BEETHOVEN. The list suggests an arbitrary choice, but the ceiling would not allow more medallions, and each name is certainly that of a representative man.

THE STAGE AND CURTAINS.

The stage is of good size, and all the appointments are not only fresh but in elegant taste and harmony. The drop-curtain and act-drop, though painted with nice color and tone, are a little questionable, as eking out their symbolism with something too much of French fantasy. The main curtain has for its centre the great temple of Karnak, surrounded by the Pyramids, the Sphinx, an obelisk and a ruin or two. Upon the steps of the temple are grouped the Muses; at the right are emblematic figures of the Nile and of the productive powers of Egypt, while at the left a group of girls in modern costume are clustered about a telegraph machine. But the act-drop is still more curious. Upon a raised platform stand the Khédive and the Empress of the French, in the centre of a crowd of officers and courtiers—this forms the background; the embroidered drapery and fastenings of the pavilion stretch down into the middle distance, and in the foreground a troop of ballet girls are dancing before the court, almost upon the bank of the river, which is just indicated by a bit of water. At the left are groups of Europeans, among whom—as his *confrères* of the Press assert—is sketched Dr. RUSSELL, of the "Thunderer," while another figure, with his back turned to the spectator, might do either for HORACE GREELEY or Professor OWEN; in a boat upon the water sits the traditional Englishman, with his long, yellow whiskers, his frameless, single eye-glass, and his family of daughters; at the right, stand or crouch figures of the native men and women, and far away loom up the Pyramids. (Let him who can, explain it sensibly.

THE ORCHESTRA.

The orchestra consists of about sixty players, selected and led by Signor MUZIO, and the chorus is large and good. The principals include no very famous names, and I think the only one known in America is Signor BARRAGLI, whom I heard thinly warbling away in the "Barber" the other evening as natural as life. Among the ladies are Signore FERUCCI, VITALI and GROSSI; among the men NAUDIN, BULTERINI, BOCCOLINI, ROSSI-GALLI, FIORAVANTI (the buffo) and BARTOLINI. The coryphées are Viennoise and led by M. MAZILLIER, the chief solo dancers being Mmes. ROSERI, MERANTE, SOHLKE, (who was in the second "Black Crook" troupe,) BATTAGLINI and BOSSI, and MM. LAMY and CERRI.

THE OPENING PERFORMACES.

As yet no ballet of any consequence has been given, for on the second night, while the *divertissement* in "Rigoletto" was being danced, a gas pipe burst behind the scenes and slightly injured M. MAZILLIER. The physical results of the explosion were serious to nobody except him, but a delightfully funny stampede took place. The ballet-girls bounced off the stage, across the orchestra, smashing the fiddles as they went, a few fainting, by the way, in the arms of fortunate or unfortunate stall-holders, and the rest only bringing up when they reached the front vestibule. The Viceroy did all he could to calm the excitement created by their flight and that of many of the audience, but it was useless; so many people were scared and would not believe the explanations, and too many instruments had been damaged in the descent of the damsels. So the curtain was dropped and the rest of the opera postponed.

On my way here I heard that the prices at this really excellent opera, brought out with so much special trouble and cost, were to be enormously high, twenty-five francs being named as set for the *entrée* alone; but sixty-five francs is the highest price for a box in the grand tier, while the orchestra *fauteuils* are only ten francs, and amphitheatre places being not more than two francs, I believe. WARD.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

General Corruption—Sickness and Misery—The New Bishop—The Church of Progress—Description of the Services.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1869.

Several pillars of the new viaduct have crushed their granite bases into great fissures since it was opened for traffic. It is feared, also, that the whole of the Thames embankment is giving way, as there is evident displacement. Immense frauds have been recently discovered in the public works in Whitechapel. Engineers and surveyors have passed contract work widely varying from the specifications, sharing the profits of the frauds. It is charged that the same is habitually done on the great railway works in England and India, by which stockholders have been robbed of millions. Bribery and corruption have been found in the Government offices, in connection with fortifications, dock yards and supplies. From the highest departments of Government in public works down to the grocer that fills your sugar with salt, and the baker that poisons your bread with alum, from the purchase of church preferments to bribery at elections, corruption rules everywhere. Rascality is the rule—honesty the exception. The *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Times* have taken the lead in making, or giving publicity to these charges. The *Times* says:

"It is the practice of the profession or trade to which engineers and contractors belong to defraud their paymasters and the public together either by bad work, extravagant prices or dishonest connivance. A contractor offers money for getting his contract accepted, or, again, for getting work inferior to the contract passed as satisfactory by the inspector or superintendent. An engineer or other adviser of a company whose duty it is to recommend tenders for materials or workmanship receives a gratuity, under the name of a 'commission,' for the service his recommendation expresses. * * * The scale of operations is prodigious where outlay is reckoned by millions. A tender for some thousands of tons of iron, miles of tunnel or mountains of earthworks may be enormously above the mark without exciting suspicion."

The shepherds paid to watch the flock go shares with the wolves; Honest JOHN BULL!

But deeply as the country is involved and entangled in this great network of jobbery and knavery, corruption and theft, I cannot but hope that a reform is coming. If the people can be educated they may be more able to cheat, but they will also be able to watch better against being cheated. And if all become robbers, we may come to the rule of "honesty among thieves." When every man has his hands in his neighbor's pockets, there may arise a public opinion in favor of each one guarding his own. This is Mr. BRIGHT's theory. He does not believe that penal laws or a bribable Police will protect the public. They must look out for themselves. But how am I to guard myself against fifty dishonest tradesmen who can cheat me every day, in almost every article I purchase? How can I avoid the carelessly managed railway, keep off the badly built bridge, refuse to embark on the leaky ship, and protect myself on every side from the rapacity and chicanery of those whose only law is self-interest? What security can I have when even the skilled professional men I pay to guard my interests, accept commissions from those who defraud me?

SICKNESS AND MISERY.

I fear this letter will seem too full of fault-finding, but there is another subject of very great interest, and which may become so in America as well as in England. We remember something of the ship fever that came to us with the crowds flying from the Irish famine. It was a real famine fever; and such a fever is now increasing in the poorer and more crowded parts of London. It is called the relapsing fever—a form of typhus. It may be carried abroad by emigration assisted by the Government, or by parish authorities. The deaths last week from this and scarlet fever raised the mortality of the metropolis considerably above the usual rate.

And with this increase of sickness comes terrible revelations respecting the treatment of the sick poor in some of the parish infirmaries. The Coroner has, within a few days, held three inquests on poor people who have died in the infirmary of St. Pancras workhouse, from filth and suffocation, from an atmosphere which surgeon after surgeon, summoned as witnesses, described as abominable beyond description, a veritable crowd poison, like that of the Black Hole of Calcutta. In this wretched place the sick were laid on the floor, along the passages, and in the bathrooms, while the stench was such that those who went to see them could stay but a few minutes, and were nauseated with the horrible effluvia. And this after hundreds of volumes have been written on the subject; after recent exposures and investigations, under a liberal Government, and with Mr. GOSCHEN at the head of the Poor Law Board! Think of a state of things where great masses of people are falling sick from crowding, cold and famine, to be taken to such places as the St. Pancras Workhouse and finished. The whole system is false and bad. The shopkeepers who systematically rob the poor continue to rob them when they become paupers, and when they fall ill they murder them with foul air in these dens of horrors. The whole matter ought to be taken out of the hands of these wretched miscreants and placed in those of honest intelligent men who will do their duty—if such can be found in a country so deeply demoralized. I do not wonder at the mournful character of Mr. GLADSTONE's speeches. The Prime Minister of such a Government ought to be a Jeremiah.

The Workingmen's National Emigration Society has found its remedy for the difficulties of life in England. They mean to get out of it. Land and sunshine are beyond the sea, if they can only find the means to get to them. And why should English artisans and laborers find it more difficult than Chinamen? Is there no enterprising Dutchman who will undertake to transport a million of Englishmen to Kansas and Nebraska, and make his own fortune by the operation? I believe that emigration on the largest scale can be carried out as a business enterprise, and the waste places of the earth rapidly filled with happy and prosperous populations. English and German colonies could be planted in South America as well as North.

THE NEW BISHOP.

Dr. TEMPLE has been elected as the head of the Church commanded, by a vote of 13 to 8, Bishop of Exeter. Englishmen bluster a good deal, but they cannot bring themselves up to the point of rebellion against the Lord's anointed or the Queen's appointed. The passionate opposition has ended in humble acquiescence, as usual. But what will Dr. PUSEY do? Secede from the Church, or work harder than ever for its disestablishment? The question has been raised whether the Bishops who condemned Dr. TEMPLE will now consecrate him. They will do as they are bid—but Mr. GLADSTONE can save their consciences by ordering some of the new Bishops to consecrate.

THE CHURCH OF PROGRESS.

After enjoying the Royal visit on Saturday, I attended the services of the Church of Progress on Sunday evening. There are some very progressive Churches in America; but have you a Church of Progress? One has been lately organized and formally registered in London. Its services are held in St. George's Hall, Regent-street, which is occupied on week days by one of the rival corps of Christy's Minstrels. St. George, possibly a fast enough saint for the Church of Progress, is painted piercing the dragon of Superstition, on the proscenium. But if a church is specially built for the new sect, why not dedicate it to St. Jehu?

The Church of Progress originated on this wise: Two years ago certain free Englishmen, infected with the bad examples of Continental cities, got tired of the dullness of an English Sunday. Even on Sunday evening you have a choice of only three ways of spending your time. You can go to church and hear a dull sermon; you can stay at your club if you belong to one, or at home—if you lock up the piano; or you can get tipsy at the public house. All places of amusement, recreation and instruction are closed; all places where people get drunk are flaringly wide open, and crammed with visitors. Under these discouraging circumstances some public-spirited gentlemen organized "Sunday Evenings for the People," with popular lectures and popular music. They opened this institution one Sunday night, in a great hall at the head of Bow-street, since converted into the New Queen's Theatre. Professor HUXLEY, Professor TYNDALE, Mr. DICKENS, and other popular and illustrious gentlemen, were to lecture; but the projectors had reckoned without the Sabbath Observance Society, and got prosecuted under an act of Parliament dating from the pious days of GEORGE III. It was found that the only way to have lectures and music—even sacred music—on Sunday night, was to form a Church—consequently the Church of Progress was organized; and while all the other Churches are engaged in beating the devil according to their lights, the Church of Progress, under the invocation of St. Jehu, is zealously engaged in whipping the devil round the stump.

The doors are open at 6:30 o'clock, and the services commence at 7. When I arrived the crowd around the closed entrance made it look like a theatre. I paid a shilling and got a very nice seat. In front were a few at half a crown; behind, a larger number at sixpence. The curtain was drawn up, seats were placed on the stage for a choir of 100, and in the rear was a huge organ, used for the concerts of the Philharmonic. The Presiding Elder was Sir JOHN BOWRING, the preacher a gentleman from Lancashire, with a strong northern brogue, all his long i's oy, and all his long a's ah-ee, and there were several nice solo singers and the chorus aforesaid.

There was first an introduction on the organ, followed by the chorus from HANDEL's Messiah—"And the Glory of the Lord." Then an address by Sir JOHN BOWRING, LL. D., on the want of education in England, the deplorable state of great masses of its people, and the far superior condition of China, where Sir JOHN resided for many years. "China," said Sir JOHN, "has one-third of the human race, and every man in China is educated. It is the most enlightened country in the world. It is rather conservative, it is true, but that is because they have no Church of Progress, and because they have the amiable weakness of worshiping their ancestors. But for all this, China is the only country where the only aristocracy is one of learning, and where every office in the Empire is open to the poorest boy who can succeed in a competitive examination."

Then Sir JOHN gave out the hymn—a collection of hymns was sold for a penny,—and the congregation rose, and with organ and choir sang the first four verses of a pious effusion entitled "The Church of the Future," from which I copy the following:

"No glittering pomp, nor form, nor creed;
Dungeon, nor rack, nor tales of hell;
No mitred despot dost thou need,
Thy ranks for service thus to swell."

There are also in the collection some nice hymns by CHARLES MACKAY, CHARLES SWAIN, HARRIET MARTINEAU, T. S. DWIGHT and LONGFELLOW.

The lecture or sermon was on National Education, and advocated the views of the National League—education free, unsectarian, compulsory and universal. I have already presented the programme of this association, which divides the country with the Manchester Union, the latter upholding the existing denominational system. The congregation was silently attentive, and no applause was permitted, not even an audible amen. I thought of the rousing cheers I have heard at Sunday evening political meetings in puritanic Boston. The verse I have quoted above seems to give a hard slap at the Ritualists as well as the Bishops, but for all that the prayers were intoned—at least they were sung with an organ accompaniment. This church of professed Rationalists, Positivists and Secularists devoutly listened to church services which included the "Hear my Prayer," of MENDELSSOHN; "Father, whose blessings we entreat," BENEDICT; "Ave Maria," CHERUBINI; and the Hallelujah Chorus, from BEETHOVEN's "Mount of Olives." I asked one of the brethren who sat beside me how even the Unitarians present could listen to Miss SUSAN COLE's passionate pandering of "Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, ora pro nobis!" but his notion was that the words were not of much consequence, so that they liked the music. He was probably right, for the Secretary announced that at the next meeting but one, the choir would give the entire "Stabat Mater" of ROSSINI.

As the house was well filled, and the singers, all but a few professionals, are volunteers, devoted to the good cause of breaking the law and the Sabbath, I judge that the Church of Progress will pay, and I see no reason why every music hall proprietor in London should not register his place as a church or chapel under the act, and open it for Sunday services. As the liquor-selling department is open now, except during Church hours, I presume there will be no difficulty in supplying gin and beer to the worshiping congregations according to law; if there is they have only to whip round the stump a little harder. The waiters can be ordained as deacons and pass round the refreshments as a part of the religious services.

The terms of membership of the Church of Progress—I mean the Mother Church whose services I attended—are of a simple, practical, positive character. Five shillings a quarter, or one pound a year, without any other profession of faith or want of faith, will make you a full member, entitled to a vote in the management. Or you can join for one evening by paying from sixpence to half a crown. The creed is cash, and a year's faith costs five dollars. You must believe in good music without caring for the words, and listen in silence to such lecturers as the management may provide. It is a mild protest against puritanical Sabbatarianism; but I doubt if the general public will consider it as enjoyable as trips to the Rosherville Gardens, or Kew, or "Walking in the Zoo." MONADNOCK.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

His Recent Sickness—Its Cause—How He was Cured.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, Nov. 15, 1869.

The illness of the King, which came so near proving fatal, and which caused so much commotion, was brought about by a singular accident. A few days since he left Florence by special train for San Rossore, to enjoy the hunting there. On this occasion wild boar was the game. His Majesty, who, as you know, is ever a forward rider, outstripped his suite, and soon found himself face to face with a full grown boar. Immediately he drew his revolver and fired two shots, both of which took effect. The boar retreating further into the covert, the King, in the excitement of the moment, and believing that the animal was mortally wounded, pushed on closely after him. But suddenly the infuriated animal turned, not to bay, but to rush on his enemy. The King was mounted on one of his best Irish hunters, yet the charge of the boar was so furious that horse and man went down before it. Understanding that the weather was wet, and that the soil of San Rossore is more like a sponge than aught else, you can imagine what it was to struggle thus in the death agony of so powerful a quarry as the King had to contend with. The struggle was fierce and short, and, as usual, His Majesty came out victorious, but sorely damaged.

When the royal suite came up, they found matters as follows: The boar dead, the horse trembling from fright, and covered with mud and bleeding from several deep flesh wounds; the King himself wofully soiled, stained and, though not wounded much, considerably bruised. The alarmed attendants begged the King to hasten homeward, which he did, on a fresh horse. Determined not to give up, he dined as usual. But toward morning he grew quite sick, fever and inflammation of the lungs had set in, and his case began to look serious; yet, fortunately, he has struggled through, and is now quite out of danger. His physicians treated him so as to superinduce migliara, and succeeding in doing so, his life has been saved. Telegrams, of course, have told you all about the new Prince of Naples. D. H. V.

Reminiscences of Mr. Peabody—His Latest Conversations.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 2.

During my professional attendance on Mr. PEABODY, for the last four weeks, I have had various short but interesting conversations with him on general subjects, and to-day a more lengthy one. I note down some of his remarks for future reference:

On my observing to him that he had great cause of gratitude to God for having been made the instrument of doing so much good for his fellow man, Mr. PEABODY replied, and with much more than usual animation: "I never fail to take that view of it, and always in my prayers thank God that he has enabled me to do what I have done." He said that the attention he receives from the world seems strange to him; that he feels himself to be a very humble individual, and is enabled only by the attentions and opinions of the world in reference to his acts to regard himself as differing from others."

On my expressing the opinion that not the least of the great benefits that would result from the liberal distribution of his large wealth during his lifetime for charitable objects would be the representative character of such a course, inducing other men of wealth to do likewise, he said he assented to the sentiment, and then remarked, "such may not be the case during my life, as men do not generally like to seem to be influenced by their contemporaries," but added, "I hope and expect such an ultimate result."

I observed to him that the fact of his not having forgotten his relations in the distribution of his large estate gave, in my opinion, a beautiful symmetry to his benevolence. He said: "Yes, I should have thought I was doing very wrong if I had done so," and then remarked, "I have made all my poor relations rich. I have given them all enough—perhaps more than enough." He then stated the amount he had given to each. To Mr. GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, $800,000; to a sister, $300,000; to another nephew, $300,000; to another, $200,000; and to none less than $100,000.

Mr. PEABODY described the character and what would be the operations of his great gift for the poor of London, contrasted it with other great schemes that had been inaugurated for the benefit of that class that contained important reservations for the benefit of the families of the donors, while in his case he had entirely divested himself and his heirs of any ulterior benefit that might accrue, and said that if the donation alluded to was "judiciously managed for two centuries its accumulations would amount to a sum sufficient to buy the City of London."

He observed that his main motive in making his last (present) trip from Europe to this country was to perfect arrangements for the successful prosecution of the scheme of affording educational facilities to the Southern States, which, he remarked, "lies very near to my heart."

On my alluding to a paragraph that I had just seen in the papers, to the effect that he had given $60,000 to General LEE's college, he said: "I am sorry that such a statement has been published, as it is not entirely correct," but then remarked, that $40,000 were owing to him by the State of Virginia for that amount of State bonds lost in the *Arctic*; that he had told Mr. WM. C. RIVES some years ago that he never intended to remove that money from Virginia; that he thought the Legislature would order its payment this Winter, and that "when paid he intended it for General LEE's college." He remarked, "I have never intended to give anything to any institution in Virginia until she pays that debt," which he seemed to think had been very improperly delayed.

He told me that he had made pretty much all his estate in twenty years, from 1844 to 1864, and remarked that "everything I touched within that time seemed to turn to gold." He said he had bought largely of United States securities when they were very low, and that they had advanced immensely in his hands; adding, that his gifts to the City of Baltimore and for promoting education in the Southern States had each increased $100,000 in value by the rise of stocks since they were made.

In speaking of the appreciation of his countrymen for the course he has pursued, he observed: "I think I acted prudently in declining the baronetcy tendered to me in England, as, if I had not done so, I should have been obliged to accept of an acknowledged citizenship of that country, and, consequently, abandon my citizenship in the United States, which I could not think of doing," and added, "if had done so my countrymen would probably not now think as well of me as they do."

Mr. PEABODY was evidently much, and very properly, gratified at the great attention paid to him both in England and in this country, and especially with the London statue, and its unveiling under circumstances so imposing and so honorable to him, and with the Queen's autograph letter to him, which he showed me.

It being absolutely necessary for Mr. PEABODY to reach a warm climate before cold weather set in, that he might have the slightest chance of lengthening his days, and his mind being somewhat balanced between Florida and the south of France, he formally submitted it to me as his physician to decide the question. In comparing all the advantages and disadvantages of the two places for his Winter residence, I preferred the south of France, and the City of Nice, and advised that he should proceed directly there, and with as little delay as possible after leaving the mountains. He adopted my views promptly and entirely upon the subject, and immediately wrote to secure a passage on a steamer to sail the 28th of September, saying to me he would remain a few days only with a friend in London, to attend to some necessary business, and then proceed directly, by a route which he pointed out, to Nice, so as to reach there before the setting in of cold weather. J. J. MOORMAN.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 29, 1869.

KANSAS.

Wonderful Changes in a Few Years—The Old and the New Geographies—Rapid Growth of the Young State—The Farmers and Their Farms—Subterranean Treasures.

From a Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869.

When I first studied geography, the spot where I now sit was marked on the map of Missouri Territory with a gray peppering of dots and labeled, "Great American Desert." As the years rolled on, I notice each succeeding edition of the atlas reduced the size of the peppered spot, until now, with the Norwegian Maelstrom, the Great American Desert has about reached the vanishing point. Car-loads of ladies and gentlemen from Europe and the older States go out there in the Fall to see the migration of the vast herds of buffaloes and antelopes, which contrive to subsist on the herbage which grows among the cacti which beset the "Plains." Nobody calls them anything but "the Plains" now, except in jest. On that same atlas, too, I remember the northern part of Mexico, between what are now California and Colorado, was labeled "unexplored regions" and occupied by a table of distances. The north end of Great Salt Lake was vaguely outlined; but as nobody even guessed where the south end went to, they let it end nowhere. Now a city of many thousand people lies on that vague, unguessed shore, while the trans-continental cars wake daily echoes on the northern side. Places then known and correctly delineated have so changed their names that an old book of travels needs a glossary like an ancient geography. There was an Oniskonsan River in the Northwest Territory, and a St. Peter's River where the Minnesota now runs, while the present bed of the Kansas was occupied by the Kaw. The last change was for the worse, for the original name still clings to it, and the maps have a monopoly of the name "Kansas" for the river. The settlers and the Indians all call it "Kaw." The little name is big enough for the river, which is somewhat turbid and narrow. If you want to realize the mightiness of our boasted American rivers, you need not come West to look at them. They are very modest, and do not show off unless in a rage. The Hudson or Delaware looks as mighty as the Mississippi, and not half so dirty. They give the impression of greater depth, too, for they have no sand bars to obstruct navigation, and the *Great Eastern* can go into either of them any time of year, but ocean vessels get "hung" below New-Orleans if they are too large and the water too low. Yet enough water to make both these streams might be taken from the Mississippi at medium stage, and it would not bring it to low water mark. You can tell nothing of the relative size by looking at them. The Mississippi is not sensibly larger below the mouth of the Ohio or Missouri, and the Ohio often looks larger than either of the others. The Missouri is crooked and narrow and snaggy, and makes so meek an entry into the Mississippi as to justify the old travelers in supposing the latter to be the main river, as it is wide and handsome here, but at St. Louis it seems smaller than the Susquehanna at Northumberland. The Kaw is some 700 miles long, omitting the bends, and it looks about as big as the Passaic. These Western streams stretch out indefinitely, like evening shadows, and one gets tired out trying to think all the way up to the head of the muddy little concerns. The Kaw pillows its heads on the mountains of Colorado, but it winds lazily past Lawrence, as if its little stroll across the "desert" was not much of a trip. You must measure the length of these quiet little creeks to appreciate what vast rivers they are.

KANSAS PROSPERITY.

But the Western people are by no means so modest and undemonstrative as their rivers. They all have the "gift of brag" remarkably well developed, and just now Kansas is on the stump crowing lustily, and nobody can wonder, for really she has plenty to crow for. She is literally choked with abundance, so that her farmers would be glad to know what to do with some of their surplus. An unlimited supply of nice large Irish potatoes can be had for from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel, which hardly pays for digging and marketing; and this too in the face of a daily immigration of several hundred souls. Every day come car loads of settlers on the railroad, and scores of white-topped movers' wagons follow each other on all the principal roads. As there seem to be no empty houses, I can give no guess as to where they are going to keep themselves this Winter, but suppose they will find some way to shelter themselves. The want of timber is the great drawback. In the woods making a cabin is quick work, but here a hut and a fence cost more than a farm. The farms are readymade, all but plowing and fencing, but the latter item is costly and troublesome, and if made of wood, not a little precarious. The prairie fires will break out, and had just as lief burn fences, which cost more than roads, as to burn the farmers' stocks and cribs, which seem to be their special delight. Various other materials are used, where wood is hard to obtain. A green-sod wall, over four feet high, square and compact as brick, was the best temporary one I have seen. A low sod wall, staked and ridered by a single rail, is not uncommon in the South-east, and is ugly enough to be efficacious. There are some nice stone walls where stones are plenty, but the hope of the farmer is his hedges of osage orange. Every nursery advertises more seedling "osages" than anything else, but they take time to grow, and what is worse, they require protection while they are growing, and therefore are only an expense for several years. One of the first plantings on every farm is a strip of timber along the north side for a "wind break." The expression puzzled me a little when I first came, especially as they often leave off the first syllable and call it a "break." It seems to be the prevailing opinion among the old settlers that the general tree-planting has really changed the climate somewhat, and they all declare that from some cause or other not only is the annual rain-fall much greater, but the annual wind-blow is much less than it was ten years ago. If their little strips of timber have actually produced this effect, they will be obliged to modify their plan and slant their rows in some other direction, or do something else philosophical, or they will be drowned out before 1880. But these winds, which have not even a ridge of hills to climb all the way from the Arctic seas to the Gulf of Mexico, are not so easily persuaded to give up their old ways, and it will take a good many thousand more rows of switches to modify them down to a pleasant degree of playfulness.

ABUNDANCE OF FOSSILS.

So far as I have seen or heard from all the country lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi, its general physical aspects are the same all the way, modified only by climate. And what is of rare interest to the scientific world, the whole region abounds in fossils lying on the clay beneath the soil. The "Bad Lands of Nebraska" are noted already for their fossil richness, but the excavations made in grading for railroads in this State have shown Kansas to be scarcely less interesting, and some specimens I brought with me from Texas, found when washed bare by the floods, are, though yet unidentified, as well worthy of investigation as either. But the savans who see to explore and explain these subterranean treasures must come from somewhere else, for it will be a long time before the Great West will think it worth her while to study anything not directly calculated to make money or get power. A genuine Western man would almost as soon think of putting on hoops and waterfall as adopting literature, or abstract, or even natural science for the business of his life. They boast, and with much truth, that the West has a broadening influence on the character of those who come to it; but as there seems always to be about the same amount of material used in making a man, when it is spread out pretty broad, it is apt to be none too deep. It is a pity that man timber is so scarce that few can afford to be both wide and deep. The West does widen and free men; but I sometimes fear that it will take better sailors than most to throw out ballast and take on sail too, and yet make a prosperous voyage.

THE GEORGIA IMBROGLIO.

Letter from Governor Bullock—Resolutions of the State Central Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read your admirable article in the TIMES of the 1st inst., under the heading of "The Georgia Imbroglio," I feel constrained to inflict upon you this letter, for the purpose of expressing, in my own behalf and that of the Republicans of our State, thanks for the correct and forcible presentation of our case to the country.

The questions involved in the Georgia matter are of vital interest to the country at large in connection with the stability of the measures adopted by Congress for the purpose of restoring the late rebel States to loyal relations with the Union, and, as you aptly say, "the time has come when Congress must go backward or forward." The Congress of the United States or the rebels of Georgia, led on by TOOMBS, HILL, &c., must triumph.

There is no element in the Republican party of our State of a proscriptive character, or of that class termed "bitter-enders," none who desire harsh terms imposed upon our opponents, nor do we desire military government. In the Constitution submitted to and adopted by a large majority of the people there are no proscriptive or disfranchising clauses or test oath qualifications whatever, and our treatment of, and propositions to, our political opponents have been of the most liberal character. But by the mistaken lenity of the military commander at the time the Legislature was organized under the Reconstruction acts, opposition members—who were clearly disqualified by the Reconstruction laws and by the bill providing for the admission of the State, which enacted the disqualifying clause of the Fourteenth Amendment—were permitted to become active participants in the legislative organization, and they thus obtained the power by which they have been able, practically, to nullify the whole reconstruction policy. All we ask or desire is that Congress shall provide for the enforcement of its laws heretofore enacted. We desire no new legislation, no additional terms, believing that the proper enforcement of the acts already adopted will enable us to maintain ourselves before our own people. With any semblance of a fair and free election, and an honest count of the ballot, a majority of the voting population of our State is Republican.

I inclose a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of our party on the 24th ult., which set forth very clearly our condition and our desires.

Thanking you again for your article, I am, very respectfully, RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1869.

ROOMS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Nov. 24, 1869.

Pursuant to the call of Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, Chairman, dated Nov. 5, 1869, a meeting of the State Central Committee was held at the Capitol this 24th day of November.

Twenty-two out of the thirty members were present, representing every district in the State.

The following is an extract from the minutes:

* * * * * * *

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, In consequence of persons ineligible to office under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States having been unlawfully permitted to obtain seats in the Legislature of this State, elected and organized under and by authority of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, the legislative power in this State has unlawfully and wrongfully been under the control of persons and of a party [illegible] and to the [illegible]; and

Whereas, This unlawfully acquired power has been exercised by the said persons and party in a revolutionary manner, by expelling from the Legislative organization a large number of regularly elected loyal members and seating in their stead, without an election, an equal number of persons opposed to the policy and Government established by Congress, thereby depriving a majority of the people of this State of their proper representation and preventing the enactment of laws for carrying out and making effective the policy of equal justice between all the citizens of the State, preventing the enactment of laws affording opportunities for the free and universal education of the children of the State in direct violation of the Constitution adopted by the vote of a large majority of the people, and laws authorizing and empowering proper officers to guarantee protection to the person and property of all our citizens, irrespective of color or previous condition, and in this wise and generally, nullifying and defeating the republican form of government intended to have been established in this State; and

Whereas, The Senate of the United States, through its Judiciary Committee, has had under consideration the evils of which we complain, and after careful examination has reported "that the Legislature violated the conditions upon which it was allowed to organize, by permitting disloyal persons to participate in the proceedings," and for this and other reasons set forth in the report has refused to admit the State to representation; and

Whereas, The [illegible] arrived at similar conclusions; and

Whereas, It is the earnest desire of the loyal men of this State, and of this Committee, that this State be restored to her proper relations with and under the Government of the United States in accordance with the acts of Congress for that purpose, and in harmony with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the State adopted by the people; and

Whereas, We, the members of the State Central Committee of the Republican Party, this day assembled at the Capitol, having had ample notice of the meeting to be this day held, and having consulted freely and fully with the friends of the Government in our several districts, feel assured that in our action we represent the unanimous voice of the party in this State; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as a committee, for ourselves and for the loyal people whom we represent, deeply deplore the present condition of our State, outlying, as it were, from the Union, and it is our earnest desire and prayer that the Congress of the United States will, without delay, take such action as may be necessary to enforce the Reconstruction acts, and thereby restore Georgia to her proper place alongside of our sister States, in full fellowship with the Union under a "republican form of government."

Resolved, That it is our opinion, and the opinion of those whom we represent, that the cause of the troubles, misfortune and oppression under which we now suffer, is directly traceable to the fact that the legislative branch of the Government, attempted to be established here, has been usurped by the representatives of the rebel element who were allowed to take seats in our Legislature, in direct violation of the laws of the United States which were intended to exclude them.

Resolved, That with our Legislature lawfully organized, laws would be enacted and provision made for their enforcement, which would secure, not only to the highest, but to the humblest citizen of our State, free education and equal protection for person and property, the freedom to vote for the candidates of their choice, and safety in the expression of their political opinions, unawed and undisturbed by the bullet, the bowie-knife or the lash in the hands of masked enemies of the Union, and insure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention of this State, held at the Capitol on the 8th day of March last, and respectfully recommend to the President and to the Congress of the United States, that the members of the Legislature of this State, elected under the reconstruction acts, the term for which they were elected having not yet expired, shall be reassembled under the authority of the United States, and that they may then be legally organized as a legislative body, by the exclusion therefrom of persons disqualified by the provisions of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, from holding office, and that then and thereafter the State shall be admitted to representation in Congress.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and patriotism of the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and that the National Administration has been marked by devotion to the great Republican principles of our party, and has given assurance to the country that the will of the people shall at all times be recognized and enforced.

Resolved, That the Forty-first Congress of the United States, by its wise legislation, the acknowledged statesmanship of its members, and its unyielding devotion to the public good, merits our hearty commendation, and encourages the hope that its future action will be such as to place the late rebellious States in harmonious and loyal relations to the Union of our fathers.

Resolved, That the firm, wise and patriotic course pursued by General ALFRED H. TERRY, has afforded to the loyal men of this State all the protection and relief possible under our present anomalous condition.

Resolved, That the course of Governor BULLOCK, in adhering to the great principles which were indorsed by his election, unmoved by the persuasion, vilification and threats of our opponents, challenges our admiration and meets the unqualified approval of the loyal men of this State, and we commend him and his recommendations to the favorable consideration of Congress.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE GREAT WEST. By Francis Parkman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The author of this book is already favorably known to the public for his researches into several hitherto untrodden fields of American history. The present volume is in reality the third of a series in which the early attempts at colonization by the French and English, or the adventures of discoverers are carefully traced. An undertaking of this kind demands special qualifications—great patience and industry, a talent for marshaling somewhat obscure facts, and a clear and picturesque style. These advantages are possessed by Mr. Parkman. His book is not only a valuable contribution to historical literature, but it is also very readable and entertaining as a record of individual enterprise and daring. It will interest and satisfy the general reader no less than the more exacting student. Works of this laborious kind are too often neglected because they do not bring much popular applause, as a rule, and cannot very well be issued with flaring pictures by "subscription" publishing houses. But the permanent success which Mr. Parkman will enjoy is worth more than the "bubble reputation" to be acquired from the pushing efforts of hawkers and agents.

In the present volume the reader will find an exhaustive but by no means a tedious account of the discovery of the valleys of the Mississippi and the Lakes. The romantic story of La Salle, his tireless efforts to discover the great river, the almost overwhelming difficulties which he was destined to encounter, the enemies who pursued him to the close of his life, the marvelous risks he escaped, and the melancholy circumstances of his end—all are narrated with great vividness and power. The author's admiration for La Salle's character has doubtless done much to encourage him in a work involving severe and protracted investigation and trouble. "To estimate aright," he says, "the marvels of his patient fortitude, one must follow on his track through the vast scene of his interminable journeyings, the thousands of weary miles of forest, marsh and river, where, again and again, in the bitterness of baffled striving, the untiring pilgrim pushed onward toward the goal which he was never to attain." This cordial appreciation of La Salle's career Mr. Parkman has put in the power of all of us to possess. We could not acquire it so thoroughly except through him, for the sole sources of information are not accessible to the public at large. Mr. Parkman has ransacked the French archives for the materials of his story, and moreover he has had access to numerous family documents of the highest interest. He has brought his carefully-gathered wealth together in so compact and attractive a form that comparatively few will properly estimate the labor it must have cost him. But everybody will be able to enjoy the freshness and originality of his narrative. We cannot, indeed, attempt to follow him step by step through the journeyings he has described so well. But we heartily commend his work to the public, and we trust that he will be encouraged to go on with his design until it is accomplished. Already he has furnished additions of the greatest value to our knowledge of the history of this continent at a period when its vast destinies were still undreamt of even by the most sanguine of explorers.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH IN THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES. By K. R. Hagenbach, D. D., Professor of Theology in the University of Basel. Translated from the last German Edition, with Additions, by Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D. Two Volumes. New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.

Dr. Hagenbach is already well known to the religious world by the admirable translation of his *History of Doctrines*, by Professor Henry B. Smith, D. D., and to German students and theologians by a number of other valuable works. He is one of the most attractive and fruitful writers upon Church history and theology which the present century has produced upon the continent of Europe. Edition after edition of his works has been called for, testifying to his popularity. He is an "evangelical" in theology, and belongs to the same school as Tholuck, and Dorner, and Julius Muller.

The translation contained in these volumes was originally undertaken by Dr. Hurst, in connection with Dr. Nadal, of the Drew Theological Seminary, but its completion has devolved entirely upon Dr. Hurst. He, by his *History of Rationalism*, which embraces a general survey of the state of Protestant theology, and by his residence in Germany, was admirably fitted to perform this task, which he has executed with remarkable ability. The vivacity and brilliancy of the author is retained in the translation, in a manner that is as gratifying as it is unusual, and the work, as presented to American readers, will lack neither point nor interest. The title is too general to convey an idea of the book. It is not a "history of the Church," but a series of lectures upon the religious life and tendencies of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, which are enlivened by graphic sketches of those men who moulded and influenced the religious thought of modern Europe. The work has also too continental a character, and we miss that breadth of view which ought to characterize a history of the Church. English Church history is omitted, with the exception of a single chapter upon Methodism, and one might read the book through and hardly find anything to show that there was such a country as the United States, much less that this *terra incognita* had any religious history or influence. One effect of the proposed gathering in this country of European divines and scholars in the Evangelical Alliance of 1870 will doubtless be to enlarge their views of religious activity, and give America a place which she certainly deserves in any complete estimate of the religious thought and progress of mankind.

But in spite of defects which are common to many German writers, these volumes will be valued for the ripe scholarship, the liberal spirit, the faithfulness to truth and the attractive style which characterize them, and will prove a permanent addition to Church history.

GREAT MYSTERIES AND LITTLE PLAGUES. By John Neal. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1870.

This is an eccentric little book which we regret to say will hardly enhance the author's literary reputation. It is divided into three parts, the first comprising an essay on "Children—What are they good for," which was published some forty years ago in the *Atlantic Souvenir*. This is followed by a fairy story, which, divested of its surroundings, might have served as a Christmas book for very young children. The third part, entitled "Pickings and Stealings," is devoted to embalming some two hundred and ninety infantile utterances and anecdotes collected by the author, as he informs us, to keep himself out of mischief. It is a pity that his scraps of [illegible] could not have assumed a better form. The doings and blunders of little ones which fill a mother's heart with almost sacred gratification, and which she treasures and repeats at seasons, to her much-bored listeners appear even more absurd and intolerable when inflicted in print.

[illegible] more. Botany, geology and physical geography receive appropriate attention at his hands [illegible] purely scientific character has been laid aside, and the value of his book is further enhanced by well-executed drawings and maps.

PICTURES OF EDGEWOOD, IN A SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS. By Rockwood, and Illustrative Text by the author of "My Farm of Edgewood." Charles Scribner & Co.

THE BRYANT HOMESTEAD BOOK. By the Idle Scholar. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam & Son.

While no one would dream for an instant of attributing to either of the gentlemen whose country places form the subject of these elegant volumes any disposition, illegitimately, to exploit themselves, or to sanction any publication concerning their own private lives or their surroundings that seemed in questionable taste, there can be little doubt that the public appetite for personality will cause the works to be eagerly sought, and thus justify the considerable expense of their production. Mr. Bryant, indeed, has had no hand, that we can see, in the *Homestead Book*, although it may be presumed that he assented to its appearance. But, in any case, Mr. Bryant is in no ordinary category, nor is aught that relates to him to be measured by the usual rules. His venerable years, his long-established poetic reputation, his name itself, which is, in truth, as familiar in the homes of the land as household words, forestal criticism, which in most other cases might be obvious and applicable. No one is jealous of Mr. Bryant—every one is glad to hear him praised. Encomiums of his work and character are regarded as in a manner national and things of course, and it is not thought that their bestowal subtracts from the recognition due to other native writers, but rather adds in a general way to the dignity of our literature. Thus Mr. Bryant enjoys in life something akin to posthumous fame, and that which, did it relate to a younger man, or one of less assured position, would certainly seem objectionable, is nothing amiss as it relates to him. There are so many, too, to whom his verse has been familiar from childhood, who regard him with an affectionate and respectful interest, that a volume describing the sylvan retreat where so many of his happy hours have been spent, and so much of his choicest inspiration obtained, cannot be reckoned obtrusive or superfluous. The justification of Mr. Mitchell's book rests upon different grounds. The *Farm of Edgewood* has long been in a definite sense public property. Its foundation, its rise and progress, its experiments and its successes, have long been familiar and interesting to thousands who, if strangers to its proprietor, are nevertheless his friends. Mr. Mitchell has been working all these years, not for himself alone, but for others. And how? Let him answer for himself in the preface before us:

"The lesson which, most of all, I have sought to teach—and every man's experience of thirteen years upon a country place ought to teach something—has been this: That very many charms of a country home can be compassed by very simple means, and that a large array of what are termed landscape beauties can be secured without conflict with the economic management of the farm."

The beneficent ends clearly aimed at in preceding volumes on the same subject are quite as prominently kept before us in this; and they constitute reasons for the books' existence to which even the most hypercritical must yield assent. As an artistic production merely it is very commendable; although being so largely photographic, its merit is of a different sort from that of the *Bryant Homestead Book*. The latter is exceedingly dainty and elegant. The subjects of both volumes, in their wealth of natural scenery, improved, as in each case it is, by the touch of a most tasteful art, seem to be altogether worthy of their interesting associations. Each book will be widely circulated and admired, and each will, in its way, do good.

THE ROCK OF AGES; Or, Scripture Testimony to the One Eternal Godhead of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. By Edward Henry Bickersteth, M. A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead. Published by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, New-York.

This volume is a reverent and laborious treatise, designed to show that the Bible declares the sinfulness and feebleness of man, in contrast with the goodness and omnipotence of God, and that both Old and New Testaments require men to rest with the confidence of faith in Jesus Christ as one who is distinct from the Father, as one to whom the attributes of Deity are ascribed, and as one who has a claim to trust, adoration and love. The argument in favor of the doctrine of the Trinity is wholly derived from the Scriptures, and is designed more for the conviction of Unitarians than of any other class of thinkers. The book is written, not in a spirit of controversy or bitterness, but with tenderness and abundant evidences of Christian charity, and those who do not agree with its doctrinal conclusions, will not find fault with the sincerity or tone of its author.

PIANO AND MUSICAL MATTER. By G. de la Motte. Boston: White, Smith & Perry.

There is no want more generally expressed than that of definite and trustworthy information, and by those who think such a thing can be hoped for, calm and temperate discussion, on the subject of music. When we consider the amount of capital which is embarked in the trade of manufacturing musical instruments, and the amount of time which is spent in acquiring their use, it is vexatious to think how little general knowledge exists concerning the art, and still more so to find how difficult of attainment that knowledge is. Society at large is now pretty well able to decide whether a building be Gothic or Renaissance, and to give a reason for its preference of one style or the other; but we still hear modern Italian operas spoken of as scientific music, and singers credited or reviled, as the case may be, for peculiarities which belong not to themselves but to the style of music they are performing, while the merits of executants are warmly canvassed to the entire oblivion of the composer.

Here at last is a modest volume which we can heartily recommend to the general reader as containing much that it is worth his while to know, in small compass and clearly told. It is, in truth, primarily a book intended for those studying the pianoforte, and of its fitness for their needs we shall speak hereafter; but, as in looking over the school books now in use, people of the older generation can find many things to refresh the memory and piece out their half-forgotten knowledge with new connecting facts, so a person of general cultivation frequenting concerts and opera houses, and reading current criticisms, will find his apprehension quickened, and his judgment made sure by this useful book of reference.

The book consists of an elementary treatise on the notation of music and the science of harmony; two branches of one subject which are usually kept distinct and studied separately. For the purpose of instruction we have seen methods which are preferable. Interspersed with these, how-

[illegible] would do well to read. There is also a short outline of the history of music with the dates of important events, and the names of eminent composers. Those now attending Mr. F. L. Ritter's excellent lectures on the history of music, would find it advantageous to refer to this compendium. We observe by the way that Mr. Ritter does justice to the Flemings, who, in the fifteenth century, instructed the world in music as well as in such trifles as lace-making, wood engraving, iron work, painting and jurisprudence. The nationality of Flanders is suppressed, and the historians of music have hitherto ignored their past services, just as the politicians of the present ignore their ancient claims. We are not informed as to the principles which have guided the writer of this treatise in the distribution of her materials, but are under the impression that she has sacrificed something for the sake of brevity. There is not a word of needless comment in the whole book, but occasionally comments which are needful are withheld.

We trust, notwithstanding these or other trifling defects, that the work will become widely known and be carefully read. It will certainly do much to enlighten and interest all who make a faithful use of its beautifully-printed pages.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES RELATING TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS, FOR UNIVERSAL REFERENCE. Edited by Benjamin Vincent, Assistant Secretary and Keeper of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and revised for the use of American readers. New-York: Harper Brothers.

The value of this work can perhaps only be truly estimated by those who once having had, are subsequently deprived of it. The original design of the author was "to attempt the compression of the greatest body of general information that has ever appeared in a single volume." To this end he devoted years of toil, and abilities we think well adapted to the object in view. First published in London in 1841, the work by 1855 was in its seventh edition. At this juncture Haydn's health failed him—he died Jan. 17, 1856—and Mr. Benjamin Vincent consented to correct the press and to supply the needful continuations of the articles. Mr. Vincent, however, had no great respect for Haydn's executive skill. He soon perceived, he says, that "the execution of the work was far from being equal to the merit of its conception;" and after much consideration he "was eventually induced to undertake its gradual revision and completion, in order to render the book more worthy of its established reputation." During the succeeding ten years Mr. Vincent examined and continued the chronological tables, rewrote a great number of articles, and inserted new ones, and supplied a vast amount of fresh matter, his object being to make the book not merely a dictionary of dates but a dated encyclopædia, "a digested summary of every department of human history down to the very eve of publication. At this point the work was taken in hand by the American editor, who has included in it much information of special moment to the people of this country, such as the events of the Revolution, of the war of 1812, the Mexican, the Indian and, finally, the great civil war. The American editor ends his preface with an expression of the publishers' confidence that, in issuing this Dictionary, they are offering the public the best and completest work of the kind ever published; and, considering the whole history of the Dictionary as we have given it in outline, and the great amount of well-directed labor that has manifestly been bestowed upon it, the confidence of the publishers would appear to rest upon a solid foundation.

WINTER AND SPRING ON THE SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. By J. Henry Bennet, M. D. New-York: D. Appleton. 1870.

Dr. Bennet has traveled to good purpose. He has made a tour of inspection through the south of Europe, in search of a good Winter station for invalids, and, while accomplishing the particular object of his journey, has collected valuable information about Italy, Corsica, Sicily, Algeria, and Spain, which he imparts in a very pleasant manner. After much wandering, the Doctor settled upon Mentone, a small Italian town at the foot of the Maritime Alps, as the most desirable place for consumptive patients, and as it has proved to be highly beneficial to his own health, he passes his Winters there, in the exercise of his profession. The picture he draws is extremely attractive, and makes one yearn to visit a place where the air is so pure, the sky so serene and the earth so beautiful. Notwithstanding his partiality for Mentone, Dr. Bennet makes experimental trips, from time to time, to other—and in his opinion—less favored regions, and the record of his experience is often quite amusing.

THE BOOK OF PRAISE. From the best English hymn writers. Selected and arranged by Roundell Palmer. Sever, Francis & Co., Boston and Cambridge.

The devotional spirit manifests itself in the present age more by collecting and arranging the religious productions of a more thoughtful period than by adding to their number. We have books of extracts, compilations, collections of "gems," "treasuries," and the like, in great numbers, but few original meditative works. Among these books none have taken a higher place than Roundell Palmer's *Book of Praise;* and this position is due to the union of good taste and judgment with carefulness in the selection and grouping of the hymns which are included in the collection. A good hymn must be simple, fresh and free from affectation; it may be homely, but should not be mean. Such is the standard of selection which Mr. Palmer has adopted; and the result is most satisfactory, as several editions have testified. There are about five hundred choice hymns of all ages, and from a great variety of authors, unmutilated and uncorrupted, in this volume. These are arranged in four parts, the first being hymns upon subjects of the Creed, the second upon the subjects of the Lord's Prayer; the third part contains hymns for natural and sacred seasons, and the fourth comprises what are termed Songs of the Heart—the expression of the religious emotions. About thirty new hymns have been added to this edition, and the publishers have made provision for rich and poor by presenting the volume to the public in various styles.

WILD SPORTS OF THE WORLD. A Book of Natural History and Adventure. By James Greenwood. Harper & Brothers.

Those whose taste has been gratified and whose imaginations have been fired by the lately-published and wonderful adventures of Sir Samuel Baker, will find in Mr. Greenwood's book matter of much the same sort. Collected from various sources and profusely illustrated, we have here a series of accounts of battles with elephants, lions, tigers, pumas, gorillas, wolves, leopards, bears, jaguars, &c., of the most perilous and exciting description, and in which fatal disasters, hairbreadth escapes and daring achievements are mingled with extraordinary tales of the strength and sagacity of the brutes that man commonly destroys, but to whom he is himself sometimes a victim. The [illegible] character we have yet to make the acquaintance.

[illegible] LAWS AND BY-LAWS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY. By [illegible], Author of "[illegible]," &c. Dick & Fitzgerald.

This is in the main a sensible little book, partly original and partly a compilation, is unaffectedly and intelligently written, and imparts information which to many will be at once novel and useful. Treatises on a similar scale are apt to be delusions and snares; but this is fairly what it professes to be, and is, at all events, not open to the objection of conveying instruction that will be generally superfluous.

—Among volumes just published that are to be classed as "gift books," Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co. offer a beautiful edition of Dickens' five best Christmas stories, that is to say, *A Christmas Carol*, *The Chimes*, *The Cricket on the Hearth*, *The Battle of Life*, and *The Haunted Man*. The illustrations are from famous hands, those of Landseer, Maclise, Stanfield and Leech being among the number. Some of these—Maclise's "Spirit of the Bells," for example—are poetically conceived and exquisitely drawn, and lend a new freshness to the text. The same house have issued a holiday edition of Mrs. Phelps' *The Gates Ajar*, in all the glory of tinted paper, with crimson borders and very pretty illustrations by Jessie Curtis. There are many who will be glad to possess in this attractive guise, a book which has been to them the echo of unspoken yearnings and aspirations, and which, if not precisely a work of genius, is so near being such as to make one hesitate before denying it so exalted a rank.

—The *Oxford University Magazine* (supplied by Mr. Brentano) is a new periodical just started by the undergraduates. Similar attempts have been made before now to provide some mode of "escape" for the literary power of the young men at Oxford, and even Eton has been famous for its special magazine. The *Etonian*, among the contributors to which were Macaulay, Praed, Derwent, Coleridge, Hookham, Treve, and many others who afterward rose to distinction, may possibly be on the shelves of many of our readers. The new magazine before us is too young to be criticised very closely, but we may say that the child looks promising enough. There are, however, some verses headed "Lilian," which we are afraid will provoke the savage mirth of most Oxonians, who are seldom disposed to go strongly into the sentimental line.

Books Received.

—Charles Scribner & Co., New-York, 1870. *Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church.* Parts 1 and 2. By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D. D., Dean of Westminster, &c., &c.

—Wood & Holbrook, New-York, 1869. *Moral, Intellectual and Physical Culture; Or, The Philosophy of True Living.* By Professor F. G. Welch, of Yale College.

—Hurd & Houghton, New-York, 1869. *A Chaplet of Leaves.* By Jeanie G. "Nothing but Leaves."

—M. W. Dodd, New-York. *The Spanish Barber: A Tale of the Bible in Spain.*

—Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, 1869. Christmas Books. By Charles Dickens. With illustrations by Sir Edwin Landseer, Maclise, Stanfield, Stone, Doyle, Leech and Tenniel.

—Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, 1870. *The Gates Ajar.* By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. With illustrations by Jessie Curtis.

—Fields, Osgood & Co. *The Trotty Book.* By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *In Both Worlds.* By Wm. H. Holcombe, M. D., author of *Our Children in Heaven*, &c.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1869. *Moody Mike; Or, The Power of Love.* A Christmas Story. By Frank Sewall.

—G. P. Putnam & Son, New-York, 1870. *The Bryant Homestead Book.* By the Idle Scholar. Illustrated.

—Carleton, New-York, 1869. *The Living Writers of the South.* By James Wood Davidson.

—Henry A. Young, Boston, 1870. *Out of the Wilderness.* By Mrs. Jane Dunbar Chaplin.

—Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, 1870. *The Comic History of the United States.* By John D. Sherwood. With Original Illustrations, by Harry Scratchley.

—Charles Scribner & Co., New-York, 1870. *Rameses the Great; Or, Egypt* 3,300 *Years Ago.* Translated from the French of F. de Lanoye. With 39 woodcuts, &c.

—Loring, Boston. *Rough and Ready; Or, Life Among the New-York Newsboys.* By Horatio Alger, Jr., author of *Ragged Dick*, &c.

—Loring, Boston. *Hitherto: A Story of Yesterday.* By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, author of *Faith Gartney's Girlhood*, &c.

—M. W. Dodd, New-York, 1869. *Lamps, Pitchers and Trumpets.* By Edward Paxton Hood. Second Series.

—Dick & Fitzgerald, New-York. *How to Cook and How to Carve.*

—Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New-York, 1870. *Evenings with the Sacred Poets.* By the author of *The Festival of Song*, &c.

—Chas. Scribner & Co., New-York, 1870. *Bible Annuals*, being a description of every living creature mentioned in the Scriptures from the ape to the coral. By Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., F. L. S., author of *Homes Without Hands*, &c.

—G. P. Putnam & Son, New-York, 1869. *Astronomy Without Mathematics.* By Edmund Beckett Denison, LL. D., Q. C., F. R. A. S., &c. From the fourth London edition.

—Protestant Episcopal Society, New-York, 1869. *Winifred; Or, After Many Days.* By Lucy Ellen Guernsey.

Suicide of an Express Messenger in his Car.

From the Cleveland Herald, Nov. 30.

W. H. H. Wise, a messenger for the American Express Company, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, shot himself in his own car, between Euclid-street and the Union Passenger Depot, at 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, as the train was approaching Cleveland. He is better known in this city as "Tip" Wise, a nickname given him on account of his bearing the name of the hero of Tippecanoe. He came from Hagerstown, Md., where his parents and many of his friends reside. The deceased has been in the railroad and express business for many years. His death fell with terrible force upon all his acquaintances, by whom he was universally esteemed. Before committing the terrible act he borrowed a pistol from Mail Agent Fulton, on the same train, giving some trifling reason. He then reentered his own apartment in the car and locked the door. When the train entered the depot the door had to be broken open. The deceased was found prostrated among his packages, with a hole in his head made by a pistol ball. He left a note requesting that the news of his suicide might not be published. The deceased was not entirely dead when the car door was opened.

Mr. Wise, as stated in the note he left, made his first express run just ten years before the day of his death. He has run upon eighteen railroads for all the companies that are represented in this section of the country, including the Adams, American, United States and Merchants' Union. During that time he went through a number of severe railroad smash ups, coming out unscathed in each instance. No messenger was more popular than he, although his habits were more irregular than those of the model agent. Being very free with his money, his salary was barely sufficient to pay expenses. His friends, including the officers of the company, frequently gave him good advice concerning the benefits of economy. Promising to do better in every instance, and in good faith apparently, he would return to his labor and extravagance. The last shilling always came from his pocket, for the benefit of a friend, with the same good will that marked the withdrawal of those that came before it. With all his personal failings in this respect, affecting only himself, the express companies never suffered at all. Even upon the occasion of his death, the packages and funds in his possession were checked out with the same regularity that had always been characteristic of the man.

The last time he was in Cleveland, taking the [illegible] Saturday morning on his last run to Pittsburg and back. He left a note written in pencil, on the way, evidently to a friend, Mr. E. Wolcott, also in the employ of the Company, directing him to get a ring he had lent to a gentleman friend, and send it to a lady, whose name he gave, at the [illegible]. He also specified the act to "Roger and Thomas." There seems to have been some peculiar importance to him connected with the close of the tenth year of his messenger life. He had determined to close the tenth year and the last run of that period, and did so close it, for he shot himself after the train had passed the St. Clair-street crossing, and had scarcely ceased breathing when taken from the car at the depot.

TRADE OF CANADA.

Imports and Exports of the Last Fiscal Year—Total Value of Imports to United States, $30,353,010—Total Exports, $21,037,395.

I.

The following is a summary statement of import entries into the United States from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869:

Articles	Quantity.	Value.
All articles free of duty	....	$4,886,689
Subject to duty—		
Animals living of all kinds	....	2,470,973
Articles, the growth and manufacture of the United States brought back	....	7,270
Brass and manufactures of	....	2,826
Breadstuffs—		
Barley, bushels	4,106,899	4,624,007
Bread and biscuit, pounds	603	53
Indian corn, bushels	778	732
Indian meal, barrels	197	519
Oats, bushels	280,8[illegible]	131,643
Rice, pounds	81,121	3,258
Rye, bushels	198,748	157,731
Rye flour, barrels	224	778
Wheat, bushels	1,337,227	1,673,629
Wheat flour, barrels	90,570	445,761
Potatoes, bushels	81,005	30,501
Maccaroni, vermicelli and all other preparations from breadstuffs used as food	....	50,046
Books, pamphlets, maps and engravings, and all other publications	....	39,419
Buttons of all kinds	....	9
Cordage, ropes and twines of all kinds	885	301
Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, pounds	44,011	1,136
Clothing, cut and sewed together	....	6,926
Articles of wear not specified	....	13,730
Coal, bituminous, tons	227,185	630,571
Cocoa, pounds	8,502	884
Coffee, pounds	48,289	5,796
Copper ore, cwt	45,330	40,835
Copper, pounds	6,863	910
Copper, manufactures of	....	167
Cotton and manufactures of—		
Cotton, bleached and unbleached, yards	3,739	851
Cotton, printed, painted or colored, yards	497	104
Hosiery, shirts and drawers	....	1,539
Jeans, denims, drilling, &c., yards	33	7
Manufactures, not specified	....	4,541
Chemicals, drugs and dyes, not specified	....	195,771
Earthen, stone and china ware	....	18,926
Fancy goods, invoiced by dozens, gross or hundreds	....	6,846
Fish, fresh and cured, not of American fisheries	....	1,003,904
Flax and manufactures of—		
Flax, raw, tons	763	182,940
Flax, by yard	....	864
Flax, manufactures	....	18,364
Fruits of all kinds	....	29,225
Furs and fur skins	....	111,967
Glass and glassware—		
Cylinder, crown or common window, pounds	25,766	1,736
Cylinder and crown polished, square feet	1,364	745
Fluted, rolled or rough plate—		
Cast polished plate, not silvered, square feet	7,749	8,187
Cast polished plate, silvered, square feet	3,190	2,165
Manufactures not specified	....	2,089
Gums, pounds	73,627	10,573
Hemp and manufactures of by yards, yards	24	12
Hemp, and other manufactures of	....	866
Hides and skins, other than furs	....	411,249
India rubber and gutta percha—		
Unmanufactured, pounds	2,000	31
Manufactures of	....	921
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—		
Pig iron, pounds	41,537,981	377,597
Castings, pounds	97,348	4,187
Bar iron, pounds	667,438	18,049
Boiler iron	15	1
Band, hoop and scroll iron	22,045	1,267
Railroad bars or rails	2,892,275	42,652
Sheet iron	78,224	2,722
Old and scrap iron, tons	7,698	164,085
Hardware	....	6,863
Anchors, cables and chains of all kinds, pounds	81,237	2,335
Machinery	....	5,172
Muskets, pistols, rifles and sporting guns	....	1,030
Steel ingots, bars, sheets and wire	....	50,810
Cutlery	....	1,358
Files	....	176
Saws and tools	....	179
Manufactures of iron and steel not specified	....	117,256
Jewelry and other manufactures of gold and silver	....	5,851
Jute and other grasses, and cocoa fibre, and manufactures of—		
Jute, raw, tons	....	13
Jute, manufactures of, by yards, square yards	11,827	714
Lead and manufactures of—		
Pigs, bars and old, pounds	170,383	4,418
Manufactures of	....	862
Leather and leather goods—		
Leather of all kinds, pounds	21,968	5,296
Gloves of kid and cheverill, dozen	25	261
All other gloves of skin and leather, dozen	21	116
All other manufactures of	....	13,228
Oils—		
Whale and fish, not of American fisheries, gallons	444,866	251,306
Olive, salad, gallons	1,081	827
Olive, not salad, gallons	1,278	2,033
All other fixed oils, gallons	378,735	112,841
Volatile or essential, pounds	644	1,329
Opium and extract of, pounds	194	1,384
Paints—		
White and red lead and litharge	558	50
All other paints and painters colors	....	1,460
Paper and manufactures of—		
Other paper	....	1,583
Papier maché, and all other manufactures of paper, and including parchment	....	3,841
Perfumery	....	14
Provisions and tallow	....	1,425,307
Salt, pounds	23,186,334	70,245
Saltpetre, (nitrate of potash,) pounds	30,887	1,646
Silk and manufactures of—		
Dress and piece goods	....	9,653
Manufactures not specified	....	5,740
Soda and salts of—		
Bicarbonate, pounds	688,455	38,461
Carbonate, including sal soda and soda ash	215,929	4,951
Caustic soda	58,628	257
Nitrate, acetate, sulphate, phosphate, and all other salts of soda	167,709	10,581
Spices of all kinds, including ginger, pepper and mustard	19,797	3,091
Sugar and molasses—		
Sugar, brown, pounds	1,463,618	99,768
Sugar, refined, pounds	86	12
Molasses, gallons	431,353	122,205
Melado and syrup of sugar cane, gallons	1,082	70
Candy and confectionery, pounds	4	1
Sulphur, or brimstone, crude or refined, tons	21	1,334
Tea, pounds	472,636	208,861
Tin and manufactures of—		
In bars, blocks or pigs, cwt	60	236
In plates	181	570
Manufactures of	....	766
Tobacco and manufactures of—		
Leaf, pounds	4,214	1,896
Cigars, pounds	2,469	6,123
Snuff, pounds	6	3
Other manufactures	....	474
Watches and watch movements, and materials	....	614
Wines, spirits and cordials—		
Spirits and cordials, in casks, gallons	183,583	107,007
Spirits and cordials, in bottles, dozens	1,916	9,347
Wine, in casks, gallons	25,139	17,190
Wine, in bottles, dozens	663	3,175
Wood and manufactures of, except "Cabinet Wood" and "Produce of the forests of Maine"	....	7,093,835
Wool, sheep, goats and camels' hair, and manufactures of—		
Raw and fleece, pounds	2,601,359	714,929
Cloths and cassimeres	....	17,906
Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks, pounds	515	60
Shawls	....	881
Blankets	....	223
Carpets, square yards	1,132	1,341
Dress goods, square yards	40,687	11,692
Hosiery, shirts and drawers	....	408
Manufactures not specified	....	15,100
Zinc, spelter or teutenegue, and manufactures of—in blocks or pigs, pounds	5,350	329
In sheets	17,415	371
All articles not enumerated	....	891,700
Total subject to duty		$25,466,321
Total free of duty		4,886,689
Proportion for consumption		24,995,166
Proportion in warehouse		5,357,844
Proportion in American vessels		12,557,455
Proportion in foreign vessels		17,795,555
Total imports from Dominion of Canada		$30,353,010
Add imports from other North American possessions on the Atlantic		1,735,145
Grand total		$32,088,155

II.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

To the Dominion of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1869.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value
Agricultural implements	....	$98,031
Animals living of all kinds	....	124,571
Ashes, pot and pearl, pounds	6,214	500
Books	....	91,975
Barley, bushels	95	188
Bread and biscuit, pounds	115,676	9,210
Indian corn, bushels	2,160,948	1,844,048
Indian meal, barrels	98,991	527,714
Oats, bushels	284,958	154,606
Rice, pounds	7,238	523
Rye, bushels	1,055	1,165
Rye flour, barrels	1,393	11,040
Wheat, bushels	3,358,597	4,470,304
Wheat flour, barrels	347,198	2,842,697
Potatoes, bushels	164,048	84,309
Maccaroni, vermicelli and all other preparations from breadstuffs used as food	....	4,151
Brooms and brushes of all kinds	....	4,236
Candles, pounds	19,010	2,928
Carriages and parts of	....	29,943
Children's carriages and parts of	....	1,676
Clocks and parts of	....	10,845
Clothing, cut and sewed together	....	22,807
Coal, tons	[illegible]	351,761
Coffee, cocoa and spices, including ginger, pepper and mustard	....	2,327
Copper, pounds	2,169	794
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furs and fur skins	....	42,494
Glass and glassware	....	[illegible]
Gold bullion	....	[illegible]
Gold coin	....	[illegible]
Silver coin	....	[illegible]
Gunpowder, pounds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides and skins other than fur	....	[illegible]
Hops, pounds	[illegible]	[illegible]
India rubber and gutta percha manufactures	....	14,4[illegible]
Pig iron, cwt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Castings, cwt	[illegible]	17,776
Bar iron, cwt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nails and spikes, pounds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad bars or rails, cwt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardware	....	328,747
Muskets, pistols, rifles and sporting guns	....	[illegible]
Machinery, other than sewing machines	....	[illegible]
Steel, ingots, bars, sheets and wire, cutlery, files, saws and tools	....	[illegible]
Manufactures of iron and steel not specified	....	[illegible]
Jewelry and other manufactures of gold and silver	....	23,302
Lamps	....	919
Leather of all kinds	....	22,250
Boots and shoes, pairs	34,289	43,932
Saddlery and harness	....	2,969
Manufactures of leather not specified	....	9,385
Resin, barrels	6,969	23,451
Turpentine, barrels	1,879	25,715
Spirits turpentine, gallons	14,177	8,426
Tar and pitch, barrels	8,380	32,104
Oil cake, pounds	700	12
Coal oil, crude, gallons	4,944	2,401
Coal oil, refined, gallons	13,856	5,073
Petroleum, crude, gallons	15,864	2,403
Petroleum, refined, gallons	430,130	144,581
Benzine, gallons	78,000	12,514
Spermaceti oil, gallons	1,623	2,774
Whale and fish oil, gallons	7,144	7,547
Beef, pounds	421,607	38,191
Butter, pounds	7,729	2,918
Cheese, pounds	17,310	3,061
Fish, fresh	....	3,132
Fish, dried and smoked, cwts	38	596
Fish, pickled, barrels	2,041	15,349
Other cured fish	....	829
Ham and Bacon, pounds	44,192	7,930
Lard, pounds	177,574	30,865
Pork, pounds	5,992,258	807,729
Tallow, pounds	370,912	43,251
Vegetables, fresh or preserved	....	39,898
Salt, bushels	424,832	180,686
Sewing machines, number	428	22,169
Soap of all kinds, pounds	41,422	3,758
Spirits distilled from grain, gallons	9,138	25,951
Spirits distilled from molasses, gallons	584	730
Spirits distilled from other materials, gallons	153	185
Starch, pounds	17,631	1,644
Sugar, brown, pounds	685	89
Sugar, refined, pounds	303,384	42,222
Molasses, gallons	50,383	20,254
Candy and confectionery, pounds	6,238	1,650
Tobacco, leaf, pounds	4,525,661	630,800
Tobacco, cigars, thousands	28	392
Tobacco, snuff, pounds	5,789	2,767
Tobacco, other manufactures	....	106,332
Steamers, tons	34	8,000
Sailing vessels, tons	88	3,060
Whalebone, pounds	90	90
Boards, clapboards, deals, planks, joists and scantling, M. feet	3,179	48,018
Laths, paling, pickets, curtain sticks, broom handles and bed slats, M	159	350
Shingles, M	118	326
Box shooks	....	20
Other shooks, and staves and headings	....	24,221
All other lumber	....	20,123
Firewood, cords	9,828	22,287
Hops, hoop, telegraph and other poles	....	....
Logs, masts, spars and other whole timber	....	2,192
Timber sawed and hewn, M. feet	11,874	212,638
All other timber	....	12,542
Household furniture	....	155,202
Boxes, coopered wares and turnery	....	11,348
All other manufactures of wood not specified	....	231,659
Wool, raw and fleece, pounds	412,375	145,931
Wool, manufactures of	....	73,798
All other unmanufactured articles	....	222,503
All other manufactured articles	....	798,349
Total	....	$18,188,613
Proportion of total domestic commodities exported in American vessels and vehicles	....	6,769,161
Proportion of total domestic commodities exported in foreign vessels and vehicles	....	11,419,452
Total domestic exports	....	$18,188,613
To this should be added the value of foreign commodities reëxported to the Dominion of Canada during the year	....	2,856,782
Of which there was reëxported from warehouse	....	2,834,137
Not from warehouse	....	24,645
Shipped in American vessels and vehicles	....	2,410,288
In foreign vessels and vehicles	....	446,494
The principal articles reëxported being—		
Tea	733,783	
Sugar	556,045	
Molasses	255,194	
Hides and skins	486,443	
Total of foreign and domestic exports to Dominion of Canada		21,037,395
Add domestic exports to other British North American Possessions on the Atlantic	....	2,703,173
And foreign reëxports to the same		446,664
Grand total		$24,187,232

AN OLD DISPUTE.

The Water Boundary Between New-York and New-Jersey—History of the Question.

During the early part of November Judges Clerke, Cardozo and Sutherland heard a most interesting case, which has been on the Supreme Court docket for several years, but has never yet been so presented that the public could appreciate its vast importance. It was entitled, The People of New-York *vs.* the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and its interest was historical as well as pecuniary—general, rather than pertaining to any person or corporation.

Originally Jersey City was located on a peninsula, having for its northern and southern boundaries two indentations of the Hudson. They could scarcely claim the dignity of "bays," although that on the south was commonly known as Communipaw Bay; but as the city grew in size, and its proximity to New-York gave it prominence as a convenient terminus for several large railways, it was found that the peninsula was too confined, and that land must be "made" for the uses of trade and commerce. The Erie Railway accordingly occupied the northern bay, which it speedily filled up with what is now known as the Long Dock. Some few years ago the southern bay (Communipaw) was made use of in the same way by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, the permission of the State having been duly asked and obtained.

The suit against the road grew out of this filling in. The corporation, in its eagerness to complete the great work, and its desire to complete it cheaply as well as speedily, forgot that there was such a thing as a public, and accordingly filled in their piers with garbage from the streets of New-York, with offal from the shambles, and with all manner of filthy material. The public is forbearing, but under the pressure of what shortly became justly known as the "Communipaw nuisance," the public nostrils expanded, and the public indignation, aroused beyond boiling point, demanded an abatement of the nuisance under penalty of summary action. It was in the Summer of 1866 that the nuisance reached the climax. The stench arising from the Company's fillings was sickening—horrible. It spread itself abroad for miles; it greeted your nostrils in Jersey City; it overpowered you in Communipaw, and, spreading across the river, it made itself manifest to those who delve and toil in West-street. Indignation meetings were held, and the Company, fearing that the general indignation would prompt the destruction of its property, promised to abate the nuisance. But the promises of corporations are scarcely worth the breath it takes to utter them, or at least the assertion holds good in this case, for the nuisance was not abated, and in 1867 the stench arose in all its mighty power, and threatened to depopulate all the region roundabout. Then were there more indignation meetings and more promises—meetings equally indignant with those previously held, and promises equally well kept. During July of this year some fifty or more of the most prominent citizens of Jersey City calmly deliberated the propriety of proceeding to the Company's premises and burning down the buildings thereupon. It was fortunate (for the Company) that mild counsels prevailed, and that instead of resorting to the faggot and firebrand, the citizens had recourse to the great legal panacea—the injunction.

But the history of the Communipaw nuisance is a long one, and disgusting, and we only refer to it in order to show the *animus* of the suit at present under discussion.

The "made" land of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is claimed to cover an area of 800 acres, extending one mile and 105 feet into the river, or bay. The Company, previous to commencing the work, obtained the sanction of the New-Jersey authorities, but this, the plaintiffs held, was not sufficient, the State of New-York, under the treaty of 1834, only having the power to grant such permission. Thus the suit, in addition to the property it involves, and the nuisance which one party seeks to have abated, involves the question of the water boundary between the States of New-York and New-Jersey, a question which has been more or less in dispute for nearly two centuries.

To consider this subject in all its bearings it will be necessary, at the risk of being wearisome, to recapitulate a few historical facts. In 1664, James, Duke of York, received a grant to the territory lying between the Connecticut River and the Capes of the Delaware. Of this [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Sir George Carteret [illegible] "all that tract of land adjacent to New-England, and lying and being westward of Long Island, and bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by Hudson River," &c. The new owners appointed a Governor, and until 1673 the colony remained in their possession. In that year, however, the Dutch took possession, holding the colony one year. Shortly after the exodus of the Dutch, the colony was divided into East and West Jersey, which were separately sold and resold; the troubles of the poor colonists steadily gaining in magnitude under the proprietary system until 1702, when the whole territory was surrendered to Queen Anne. This sovereign placed New-Jersey under the Government of New-York. In 1738 a separate Government was instituted by the Crown, which existed until 1776, when the first State Constitution was adopted.

In the infancy of the colony—or, to be precise, in 1681—the proprietors of East New-Jersey had an ambitious longing to bring their capital, Perth Amboy, into competition with New-York as a port of entry, and it was in that year that Lady Carteret (relict of Sir George, the original patentee) set up a claim to the possession of Staten Island as a portion of the original grant. From this arose the opinion among the Jersey people, that their province was entitled to the ownership of "the river so far as the province extends," (eighteen miles.) Their design in setting up this claim is obvious. If Staten Island were decided to be a portion of New-York, the waters laving its western shore, and forming the dividing line between the island and the mainland of New-Jersey, would be considered to be a part of Hudson River. Thus Perth Amboy would have been virtually cut off from the sea, and her ambitious aspirations to become a rival of New-York would have been nipped in the bud.

Here, it may be said, the early history of New-York (from which New-Jersey is a slice cut off by the Duke of York) shows that Staten Island Sound was considered to be one of the outlets of the Hudson River. Thus, in a strictly legal sense, the State of New-Jersey could have no claim whatever to Staten Island, since its boundary line is distinctly set down in the original grant as the Hudson River.

But the claim was never pressed. A few years later Perth Amboy was declared unfit for a port of entry, and the matter fell through, together with all hope of commercial rivalry with New-York.

In 1806 New-Jersey, now become a mighty State, laid claim to jurisdiction over half of the Hudson, under legislative sanction. New-York resisted, and the question came before the Courts, which played at battledore and shuttlecock with it for a long time, until at last, seeing that litigation would be of no avail, the Legislatures created commissions to consider, and if possible settle the controversy.

In 1833 the Legislature of New-York appointed B. F. Butler, Peter Augustus Day and Henry Seymour Commissioners, to meet and confer with Commissioners appointed by New-Jersey. The Commissions met, and after much discussion agreed upon a treaty which was ratified by both Legislatures in the succeeding year.

The first and most important article of the treaty was this:

Article 1. The boundary line between the two States of New-York and New-Jersey, from a point in the middle of Hudson River, opposite the point in the west shore thereof, in the forty-first degree of north latitude, as heretofore ascertained and marked, to the main sea, shall be the middle of the said river, of the bay of New-York, of the waters between Staten Island and New-Jersey, and of Raritan Bay to the main sea, except as hereinafter otherwise particularly mentioned.

It was further provided that New-York should have jurisdiction over the waters of the river and bay to low water mark on the New-Jersey side, subject to certain rights granted to New-Jersey. These were: That New-Jersey should have exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks and improvements, made and to be made, on the shore of said State, and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharves or docks. New-Jersey was also to have possession of all land under the water.

Under the treaty New-Jersey has always claimed to have exclusive jurisdiction as to the making of improvements, the building of docks, or the addition of any structure to the waters girding its shore.

New-York, on the contrary, holds that the authority in this compact, giving New-Jersey exclusive jurisdiction over the wharves, docks and other improvements on the shore of that State, means jurisdiction between high and low water mark; and that the term "shore" used in the treaty means that strip of land lying between high and low water mark. New-York claims, also, that New-Jersey, under the treaty, only received jurisdiction over wharves, piers, &c., when made or completed, New-York alone having authority to give permission to have them made.

Now it would appear to the ordinary mind that the explicit terms of the treaty would admit of no quibbling or misunderstanding. But New-Jersey minds have never been and never will be ordinary, so at various times since the treaty the authorities have assumed to interpret the treaty after their own manner, and have thus given just cause for complaint to New-York.

One instance only need be quoted—although it were easy to dig down into the depths of legal lore hidden in our Court rooms to find a score—since that one will show the interpretation put upon the treaty by New-Jersey. Some six years ago suits were instituted by John Whitman, Charles Ruland and others, to recover damages from Joseph J. Thompson, who was alleged to have interfered with them and trespassed upon their vessel while they were engaged in the peaceful occupation of "clamming" in the Lower Bay. The law officers of New-Jersey appeared for the defence, and those of New-York for the plaintiffs. Observe what trivial matters involve great questions of State's rights. Here were three honest fishermen "clamming" in the Lower Bay; enter the New-Jersey law officers, then the New-York law officers; and then conceive a scene of terrific forensic combat—all because three fishermen went out, not to the sea, but "clamming."

By and with the sanction of their State, the New-Jersey law officers claimed jurisdiction on behalf of the State over all the waters of the Lower Bay of New-York southerly of a line drawn through the centre thereof, easterly to a point in the main seas, where a line dropped southerly from Coney Island would intersect it. This was simply an affirmation of title and jurisdiction in and over an essential section of the channel through which the commerce of the world enters the port of New-York.

On the 3d of February, 1865, this little "clamming" party attracted the attention of that august body known as the Senate of New-York, and General John Cochrane, the then Attorney-General, was directed to inform that honorable body what had been done. He replied by explaining the subject, and informed the Senate that the case had been decided adversely to the defendants by a petit jury in the United States District Court; that it had subsequently been argued at length before Judge Nelson, (United States Circuit Court,) but not decided, and finally that it involved a question of so much importance it could not be dismissed until it had been argued before the United States Supreme Court in *banc*, the tribunal of last resort.

The subject has never yet been brought before that Court, and year by year fresh cases are being added, so that when it does arrive at the honor of a last hearing the number of suits dependent on the test case will be legion.

The case to which reference was made in the introductory paragraphs of this article will probably take this course, and should the decision be in favor of New-York, the validity of many of the river improvements on the New-Jersey side will be a matter of grave doubt, since, it is understood, all of them have been made under the authority of New-Jersey only, the New-York authorities never having been referred to.

New-York State Poultry Show.

This most interesting exhibition is now in successful operation. Messrs. Hamilton & Kirkham exhibit numerous French birds. Their two coops of La Flèches are preeminently beautiful. The raven-black plumage of these birds is beautifully set off by the crimson of their bifurcated combs. The three coops of Crevecoeurs are just as admirable both in respect to size and coloring. They are of an equally lustrous black, and the combs are a beautiful bright red. Their crested heads add to their stature, and contribute much to the nobleness of their general appearance. Lastly, these gentlemen exhibit a number of Houdans. The parent birds were imported last year, and some of the young stock, though now only fourteen weeks old, are already in full plumage, and appear likely to rival the old birds.

P. Williams, of Taunton, Mass., exhibited four coops of light Brahmas, most beautiful in the pencilling of their plumage, and high in the estimation of breeders, as they have escaped the now-prevalent fault of this variety, namely, too great length of limb. They stand high, but they do so from majesty of bearing. But Mr. Williams' two coops of dark Brahmas are still better than those already mentioned. Seldom do fanciers obtain such an opportunity as the present to improve their stock, and his three coops of speckled Houdans, under one year, are truly worthy of note. T. Coit, of [illegible], has some lovely Hamburgs, and judges will have to show fine discernment to decide between them and their close neighbors, exhibited by J. Clarence Sibell, of Englewood, N. J. He shows two coops, one of golden-spangled Hamburgs and one of silver spangled Hamburgs. There will be great competition in this class. Fourteen coops of the silver variety and nine of the golden are on view. J. W. Reeves exhibits one pair of white Hamburgs, most exquisite birds and exceedingly rare, and J. Van Winkle exhibits one pair of black Hamburgs as rare and as beautiful as the white. These are the only black and white Hamburgs as yet on view. [illegible] Gavit, the indefatigable Secretary of the Society, has just received per steamship [illegible] five pairs of Houdans direct from W. C. [illegible], who is one of the most eminent breeders in Europe. These birds will be on exhibition to-morrow.

Howard Mission.

Dr. Charles Jewett, for so many years one of the most ardent and eloquent lecturers [illegible] in the United States, speaks to-morrow evening at the Howard Mission, No. [illegible] New-Bowery, on his favorite topic. The public are invited, and all who go will be pleased and benefited.

TELEGRAMS.

A Rochefort Excitement in the French Chambers.

The National Guard Demanded to Protect Members.

Will the Ecumenical Council Bring Peace or a Sword?

A PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The National Board of Trade at Richmond.

FRANCE.

A Startling Demand from M. Rochefort —Excitement in the Chambers—The Bandin Fears not Realized.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day, HENRI ROCHEFORT rose and demanded that the National Guard be ordered to guard the Hall of the Corps Legislatif in future, for the protection of the members. The demand took the Chamber by surprise, and created an extraordinary sensation. Expressions of astonishment burst forth from all parts of the Hall. Cheers followed, which were answered by cries of derision and disapproval. The opposition members generally applauded, but the majority protested against the demand and the demonstration made in its favor. The fears of disorders to-day on account of the anniversary of the barricades of 1851, and of the death of BAUDIN have not been realized. The city has been unusually quiet all day, and at this hour there are no symptoms of excitement. It is reported that the difficulties at Paris and Washington arising from the landing of the French cable on American shores, have been amicably settled.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

A Pre-Synodal Conference—Discordant Elements Presenting Themselves.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Dispatches from Rome announce that a Pre-Synodal Conference was held yesterday, when a Papal allocution was delivered and oaths were administered to the officers of the Ecumenical Council. The London *Times* to-day says: "Things at Rome are auguring ill for the Council. Gallicanism is rampant. The Austrian and German Bishops demur to the dogma of infallibility, and discord is apprehended among the Italians. ANTONELLI shakes his head at a performance in which he never felt sympathy. It will be some time before it can become clear whether the Council will bring the Church peace or a sword."

PORTUGAL.

A New Ocean Cable—Connection with America by Way of the Azores.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—The Portuguese Government has invited tenders for the manufacture and laying of a submarine telegraph cable from Portugal to some eligible point on the American coast, touching at the Azores.

SPAIN.

Carlist Conspiracies—Suppressed Journals Revived.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Several other Carlist conspiracies have been discovered in various parts of Spain within the past few days. A number of persons have been arrested, and the authorities are taking extraordinary precautions to guard against any new outbreak. Several of the Republican journals, the publication of which were suspended at the beginning of the recent insurrection, have been permitted to reappear.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Remains of the Late Mr. Peabody—The Cotton Mills in Lancashire on Full Time.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Her Majesty's ship *Monarch* is now all ready to sail with the body of the late Mr. PEABODY, though she will probably remain a few days for the rest of the fleet to come up. Her cabins have been tastefully and appropriately draped with black cloth and white silk. The cotton mills in Lancashire are again running on full time.

RUSSIA.

A Change in the Cabinet—Prince Gortschakoff's Successor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—General IGNATIEFF has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs to succeed Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

THE BURLINGAME MISSION.

The Embassy in Berlin—Credentials Laid Before the King.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Mr. BURLINGAME, of the Chinese Embassy, had an interview with King WILLIAM yesterday, and presented his credentials. The meeting was characterized by the usual complimentary speeches.

CANADA.

The Red River Outbreak—A Commission to Negotiate a Settlement.

OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 3.—Important dispatches from the Home Government in reference to the Northwest are expected to-morrow. The English Cabinet meets only once a week—on Saturdays. The Dominion Government was in communication with them last week. Instructions with regard to the Queen's proclamation are expected to be agreed upon at the next meeting. It is understood that LE GRAND, VICAIRE, THEBAULT, Colonel ERMATINGER and Colonel DE SALABERRY will proceed to the Northwest on Tuesday for the purpose of negotiating a satisfactory settlement with the half-breeds.

The Erie and Niagara Railway—The Bill Fails Through.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 3.—The Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider the Erie and Niagara Railway bill for the change of the name and the extension of the powers, sat this morning. Speeches were made and evidence given in favor, and also in opposition, by the promoters of the Great Western bill. After sitting three hours the Committee decided, by 16 to 13, that the preamble of the bill was not proved. The bill consequently falls through.

Railway Litigation in Arkansas—Rival Boards.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special says: "Judge YANCEY, of the Chancery Court, has released all the officials of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, who were arrested for contempt for refusing to obey a process, on the ground that the Judge who had issued the injunction had no authority to issue it. The question as to which Board is legal was not touched upon, but will be decided by the Supreme Court. President BRINCKLEY, of the old Board, has made an application to have the case transferred to the General Court, which will be asked to dispose of all the questions involved. The officers will bring suit against the new Board for damages for false arrest."

A Pittsburg and Lake Erie Ship Canal—The Discoverer of Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 3.—A meeting of the Board of Trade was held to-day, at which a committee of five was appointed to urge action on the subject of a ship canal from Pittsburg to Lake Erie. A committee was also appointed to take measures toward the construction of a railroad *via* the Connellsville Road to Uniontown, thence to Fairmount, W. Va., thence to Grafton, and thence to Staunton, Va., opening communication with the South Atlantic Gulf States. At a meeting of the oil men at Titusville, yesterday, resolutions were passed calling upon the people of this country and the oil interest to contribute a fund to purchase a homestead for Colonel DRAKE, the discoverer of petroleum.

MEXICO.

Political Affairs—A Trading Scheme at Mazatlan—Indian Depredations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—By the arrival to-day of the steamer *Continental*, from Mexican ports, advices were received from Mazatlan to Nov. 24. Political affairs in Mexico were quiet, and business unusually dull. It is stated that PLACIDO VEGA has pledged himself to the principal importing houses of Mazatlan, in consideration of $40,000, to make a pronunciamento, as soon as their cargoes arrive, to allow them a discount of fifty per cent. of the duties, and to keep the town until the goods are disposed of. In consequence of this agreement, several cargoes have been made up in Liverpool for Mazatlan. Parts of the State of Sonora have been devastated by the Indians. The State of Durango has suffered severely from rain. Three water spouts appeared, which destroyed a village of 300 houses, filled the mines with water and damaged the fields. The Apache Indians appeared in Durango, and penetrated as far south as the State of Zacatecas.

CUBA.

Military Government of Cinco-Villas—A Railroad Dividend.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The military Government will soon be inaugurated for the Cinco-Villas district. Great results are expected from this measure, which, it is supposed, will lead to the complete re-establishment of the Spanish authority in that quarter. A dividend of four per cent. has been declared by the Havana Railroad Company since the road has been under the management of General CLAVIJO. Formerly, while under the Adams direction, the road paid no dividend for years.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Rails Versus Water in Transportation—A Niagara Ship Canal—Other Matters.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3.—In the Board of Trade, this morning, Mr. MONROE, of Dubuque, had the floor on the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolution for a double-track railroad from the centre of the source of grain and produce in the West to the Atlantic seaboard. He showed that a double-track road, 1,200 miles long, with trains starting every five minutes, having 3,000 trains on the track, with 54,000 cars in constant motion, 365 days in the year, would have a capacity of only 15,750,000 tons each way, while the Virginia water line, with boats of 280 tons, and double locks, and used only 300 days in the year, would have a capacity of over 16,000,000 of tons each way. The whole subject was then laid on the table, by a vote of 30 to 13.

The nineteenth proposition—a Niagara ship canal—was considered. A resolution was offered by Mr. BAGLEY, of Detroit, urging upon Congress the necessity of constructing a ship canal around Niagara Falls, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, and appointing a committee to memorialize Congress on this subject. He explained that Congress was not asked to give any money to the work. The resolution was advocated by Messrs. BAGLEY, of Detroit, DORE, of Chicago, HALTON, of Wisconsin, ORDYKE, of New-York, and others. They urged it as not only a sectional, but a national necessity. The whole shipping of the West, which might be needed as a navy by the Government some day, is locked up where it can never reach the ocean. The cost, variously estimated as ranging from six to twelve millions, is nothing compared with the vital necessity for it. Here is a chain of water lines 12,000 miles long, obstructed by Niagara Falls—an obstruction which may be overcome for a few million dollars. Sooner or later Canada would of her own choice be a part of the United States, and the commerce of this canal, now to flow through the St. Lawrence River, would then be going through one of our own rivers. The Welland Canal, the only existing outlet for produce except the Erie Canal, can only receive vessels with twenty thousand bushels of grain, while a larger portion of the shipping on the lakes carry forty thousand bushels. Mr. DUPUY, of Boston, said it must be evident to all that the relations of Canada are soon to be changed; the movements in that Dominion clearly indicate it. In view of the important change, he thought a delay in the action on this subject advisable. Mr. TAYLOR, of St. Paul, gave a history of the movement in the past looking to the union of Canada with the United States and the causes of the Winnepeg war and other movements in British Columbia looking to the same end. All this, he thought, rather strengthened the argument for immediate action on this subject. The resolution was defeated for the want of a two-third vote, and being reconsidered, was adopted by a vote of—ayes, 44; nays, 22.

The seventeenth proposition—the regulation of railway freight charges—was then taken up. Mr. RICHARDS, of Chicago, offered a resolution asking Congress to fix the rate to be charged for the transportion of freight and passengers on each railroad in the United States, the rate to be based on a reasonable income from the money invested in each. He said that many railroads had fictitious capitals of several millions of dollars, and upon this the public was made to pay interest. Railroads were public institutions, and fit subjects for the interference of the law-making power. After a brief opposition from Mr. HASTEL, of South Carolina, the resolution was tabled. The twentieth and twenty-first propositions, referring to the James River and Kanawha Canal, and Northern Pacific Railroad, was postponed until to-morrow. A resolution in favor of establishing meteorological observations, to give warning of coming storms on the lakes and ocean, for the benefit of commerce, was referred to the Executive Council.

The twenty-second proposition was taken up. It comes up from the Baltimore Board in the shape of a resolution affirming confidence in the general principles of the National Banking law; but believing the issue of currency too limited and asking a repeal of that portion of the law limiting the circulation of national bank notes to $300,000,000.

On motion of Mr. ROPES, of Boston, the twenty-third proposition, recommending to Congress the adoption of measures to hasten the restoration of the specie standard of values, coming up from the Boston Board, was also taken up, and both discussed together.

Mr. KIRKLAND, of Baltimore, explained that though proposition twenty-two came from the Baltimore Board, it was not indorsed by it. He went to advocate the resumption of specie payments. An incidental denunciation of repudiation was lately applauded. He offered a resolution referring those two propositions and the twenty-fourth one, which recommend the repeal of the tax on State bank notes, to a committee to report at this session of the Board.

Mr. ROPES, of Boston, said, money, like weights and measures, is useful only in connection with other commodities, and can only be employed to measure and exchange values. Paper money is only a certificate of transfer of real money. No Government has the right to have its obligations overdue; no return to specie payments is possible until the equilibrium of values is restored. Prices now are inflated, and have been made so by the increase of irredeemable credit, and we must now reverse the process. Government must 'allow the greenbacks to be funded, and banks must be made to increase their capital and diminish their liabilities. This will not disturb industry, but only check illegitimate speculation. If it is not done, the alternatives are bankruptcy and repudiation. He advocated the issue of four per cent. thirty-year bonds, payable in gold, principal and interest, which could be sold for greenbacks and the greenbacks thus drawn in.

Mr. DORE, of Chicago, argued that Congress should authorise the collection of duties on imports—say one-third or one-half—in greenbacks, and also to advertise, if gold to-day is twenty-two, that he will sell gold the first of the next month at one or two cents less, and the first of each succeeding month one or two cents less than the month preceding. This, he thought, would do away with the difference between gold and currency.

Mr. OPDYKE, of New-York, thought the safest return to specie payment was to be found in carefully maintaining the value of the currency, neither expanding nor contracting its volume, but growing up to it by the increase of industry and commerce, which every year necessarily brings us nearer resumption. Mr. ROPE'S plan of a return by the issue of four per cent. thirty-year bonds with which to draw in greenbacks, would be a failure. If we should double our currency to-day, before a year passed away money would be just as scarce and prices as high. He favored making an equitable distribution of the currency throughout the country; he believed we had, to-day, about as good a currency as we ever had in this country. [Applause.] The national banking system is in all points an improvement on the old system. As for greenbacks, he thought, from the favor in which they were held by the people, that if the Supreme Court should to-morrow declare them not to be legal tenders, in a month they would have regained their place in the popular confidence. The existing Currency laws are about the best we can have, and under them the debt has been curtailed $70,000,000, and the business of the country has not been affected.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, said the only course that ever promised safe resumption of specie payment was the plan of Secretary MCCULLOCH. That was abandoned with what he feared would be a disastrous result. Speculation in gold should be stopped by act of Congress, and that is the only possible solution of the financial question. There had not been a time in twenty-five years in business in New-York when there was so little feeling of prosperity, notwithstanding the show of legal reserve in the banks there. He believed a sudden demand for ten millions in greenbacks would smash them. He believed the Government ought to march straight forward to the establishment of an honest currency, and every careful man should be getting ready to meet this action by curtailing his indebtedness. He believed that from Washington, next Monday, words would be heard indicating this purpose on the part of the Government.

Mr. TAYLOR, of St. Paul, advocated a special fifty years' gold loan by the Government, the first use of the proceeds of which would be a redemption of its notes. He did not think fifty millions of this loan would be used before the Government promises to pay would be as good as gold. The banks should then be required to redeem their notes in specie or United States notes.

Mr. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, did not think specie payment would be resumed until the Government has two thousand millions of specie to redeem its debt.

Four o'clock arriving, the Board adjourned until to-morrow.

The ball given in honor of the Board of Trade to-night at the Exchange Hotel, by the citizens, was a splendid affair, and was attended by the beauty and fashion of the city.

TENNESSEE.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Woman Suffrage—Political Disabilities—Reduction of the State Tax.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 3.—A resolution was offered in the House to-day, requesting the Constitutional Convention to confer the right of suffrage on women. The motion was referred to a special Committee. The bill to ratify the lease of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was amended, but no final action was taken. Running on the road will stop on the 5th, if the lease is not ratified in a shape satisfactory to the lessees. The Senate adopted unanimously the House resolution requesting Congress to remove all the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, and passed on to a third reading a bill to reduce the State taxes from four mills on the dollar to two mills by a vote of 14 to 8. No description of property is exempted.

THE EAST.

Boston City Politics—The Mayoralty—Robbery of Bonds from a Private House.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Major CHADWICK, Republican nominee for Mayor of this city, withdraws his acceptance of the nomination in the following letter to the members of the Republican Ward Convention:

"Since I accepted your nomination, the action of the Democratic Convention has insured a citizens' nomination, which will be supported by a great number of voters without regard to party. It is evident that the use of my name, by dividing the Republican vote, would tend to throw the city government into the hands of a strictly Democratic organization. Desirous to preserve harmony among Republicans, and to promote the best interests of the city, I place my nomination in your hands and submit to your judgment, willing to be your standard bearer if you desire, whether the result be victory or defeat; but greatly preferring to remain a private citizen, and to serve as a private in the Republican ranks."

At a meeting in Faneuil Hall this evening, Dr. SHURTLEFF, the present incumbent, was nominated as citizens' candidate for Mayor.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 3.—Burglars entered the house of E. H. BALL, at Holyoke, last night, and robbed it of $9,000 in Government bonds. Three men have been arrested on suspicion.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 3.—The river closed to-day and navigation has been suspended until Spring.

FIRES.

Four Blocks Burned and Two Damaged in Galveston, Texas—Fire and Loss of Life in Maine.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 3.—A destructive fire occurred this morning, consuming four entire blocks and three-fourths of two other blocks. The fire originated in the clothing establishment of COHEN BROTHERS, at the corner of Strand and Fremont streets. A high wind from the northwest prevailed, and the flames swept in a southerly direction, burning three blocks on Fremont-street, between Strand and Post Office streets, and three blocks between Mechanic and Church streets and West and Twenty-fourth streets, with the exception of the stores of T. E. Thompson, Samuel Hanlon, J. Reinstein, R. F. George, W. F. Grossmayer, the Texan Express office, J. M. Conger, Price & Terry, C. H. Jordan and Mr. Berbacker. A building on Mechanic-street, which was unoccupied, and DENNIS WEILS' residence, were the only residences saved on that thoroughfare.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 3—Evening.—About fifty business firms and shopkeepers were burned out by the fire this morning. The Merchant's Mutual Insurance building, a theatre, and the Metropolitan Hotel were destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 3.—Early this morning a fire was discovered in the store of T. M. VARLEY, in Lisbon-street. The building and stock were totally destroyed. The fire extended to a dry-goods store adjoining, occupied by R. S. AMBROSE, which was destroyed. The stock and fixtures, in a large part, were saved. Over Mr. VARLEY'S store M. D. CHAPLIN, an attorney, had his office and sleeping room. He was not missed until after the fire, when his charred remains were discovered in the ruins.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 3.—The house and barn of GEORGE ALLEN, in Cape Elizabeth, were destroyed by fire this afternoon.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shipment of Treasure—Deposits of the Branch Mint—A Bark Missing.

SAN FRANBISCO, Dec. 3.—The steamer *Colorado* sailed for Panama, to-day, with $614,000 in treasure, of which amount $427,000 is for England, $10,000 for France, $144,000 for South America, $17,000 for Central America and $15,000 for Panama. The *Colorado* also carried 300 passengers. The deposits at the Branch Mint, during the month of November amounted to 83,000 ounces of gold, 48,000 ounces of silver. Included in the latter amount were a large lot of Japanese coins sent here for recoinage. The amount of coinage for the month was $1,648,000. The bark *Kutusoff*, from Belingham Bay for San Francisco Nov. 4, with a cargo of coal, has not been heard from since her sailing, and it is feared she has been lost.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

The Proceedings in Rochester—The Intrigues to Gain Control of the Road.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 3.—The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad suit is progressing slowly. Several witnesses have been examined in relation to the proceedings at the election for directors, held in Albany in September. The character of the men who appeared with the stock certificates and voted, and the doings of the inspectors and the managing men of the rival parties of RAMSEY and FISK, have been the subject of critical inquiry by the counsel engaged in conducting the cause. The testimony is voluminous. The indications are that the investigations as to the transactions of the rival claimants for the control of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad will be thorough and exhaustive.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The General Synod at Pittsburg—Proceedings Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—In the General Synod of the Reformed Church, the subject of the revision of the Hymn Book was deferred until the next meeting. District Synods were authorized to annex the selection of hymns to their respective liturgies. A new District Synod was constituted, consisting of the Westmoreland, Clarion, St. Paul's and West New-York Classes. This new Synod will meet in Pittsburg, Penn., next February. The missionary operations, as far as the home work is concerned, were reported in a promising condition, although the funds do not come up fully to the great demand. In the afternoon session, a form of a charter for congregations was reported and adopted. The attention of pastors was directed to the duty of giving certificates of dismission to all members leaving their charges, so that they may connect with the church at their new residences. The report on the state of the church was read and adopted. Connected with the General Synod are thirty-one classes, 221 ministers, and 117,000 communicant members.

In the evening session all the churches were directed to be thrown into a religious day, all of the chief Church festivals, Christmas, Good Friday, Ascension Day, and Pentecost. All the churches were also requested to forward their foreign missionary money to the German Evangelical Society of New-York. Thus closed one of the largest and most important meetings of the Reformed Church ever held in this country. The subject of liturgical worship, with its underlying question, was the object of controversy. The whole matter, including numerous appeals that grew out of it, was harmoniously and satisfactorily settled.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

Alcorn Elected in Mississippi—The Republican Ticket Returned—No Returns from Texas.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 3.—Additional returns from six counties give ALCORN several thousand additional majority. DENT has carried three counties, and those by very small majorities. The whole Republican ticket, with a few exceptions, has doubtless been elected.

GALVESTON, Dec. 3.—No election returns have yet been received.

The Mormon Revolution—Polygamy Repudiated.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—The Kansas City *Journal* says: "A considerable number of Mormons from Salt Lake have come to Jackson County and settled near Independence, where they formerly resided. They have recovered some of their old property, including the temple ground, on which site they propose to erect another place of worship. These Mormons repudiate polygamy."

WASHINGTON.

The New Circuit Judgeships—Overdue Mexican Coupons—The New-York Custom House—The Free List.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The selections for the new Circuit Judgeships have not positively transpired, but the indications are that in the circuits named below the gentlemen mentioned have been determined upon: For the circuits comprising the States of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, Judge BALLARD, of Louisville, now United States District Judge for the District of Kentucky; for the circuits comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, Judge DRUMMOND, of Chicago, the present United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois; for the circuit comprising the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, Judge DILLON, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa; for the Pacific Coast Circuit, Judge HOFFMAN, the present United States District Judge for the District of California. In the other circuits, the indications are not as positive, but the following are named as the probable appointees: Louisiana Circuit, Hon. THOS. C. DURANT; Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island, Judge LOWELL, of Boston. In the New-York Circuit, which also includes Vermont and Connecticut, the Attorney-General recommends Judge LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, now of the Court of Appeals. Not even a reasonable guess has transpired with regard to the two remaining circuits.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The holders of overdue coupons of the Mexican bonds are preparing to present their claims to the Mexican Claims Commission for recognition, and have even engaged counsel to argue the validity of their recognition. Inasmuch as the provisions of the treaty under which the Commission is authorised guarantee the payment by the United States of claims decided in favor of American citizens, and that the Government shall in turn collect the amount from Mexico, it is expected that the bondholders will make a nice thing out of it, if it should succeed. The parties referred to seem to be confident that they will succeed, but it is difficult to see upon what they base their belief. Hon. CALEB CUSHING, who represents Mexico before the Commission, insists that claims of this character cannot be legally considered by it. If allowed, however, Mexico will have to redeem her default.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE CHANGES.

In the New-York Custom House the changes during the week were GEORGE CANAVAN, promoted to be packer, and THOMAS DIVINEY to porter.

THE FREE LIST.

The Ways and Means Committee, at their meeting to-day, considered an answer to an inquiry, which was sent to them by the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the amount which the revenue would lose by the proposed enlargement of the free list. It is estimated that the loss would be about $2,000,000.

ARRIVALS.

There has been a large number of arrivals to-day, principally members of Congress. Among them are Hon. PORTER SHELDON, of New-York; Senators HARRIS and KELLOGG, of Louisiana; General C. C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, and others.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

LINE AND STAFF RANK IN THE NAVY.

The Board of officers recently in session at the Navy Department to determine upon the rank of staff officers have adjourned, and submitted to the Secretary their report, which will be transmitted to Congress. It is understood that the Board have recommended that surgeons of the fleet, paymasters of the fleet, and fleet engineers, and surgeons, paymasters and engineers of more than twelve years' standing shall rank with commanders. Surgeons, paymasters and chief engineers of less than twelve years' standing, and the Secretary of the Admiral, and the Secretary of the Vice-Admiral shall rank with lieutenants; passed assistant surgeons and first assistant engineers shall rank next after masters; third assistant engineers shall rank with midshipmen. The above ranks are on a grade below those held by staff officers for several years past, and accord with the acts of Congress of Aug. 15, 1854, and March 3, 1859. The rank held by staff officers during recent years was established by an order of March 13, 1863, but never approved by Congress.

AN APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed JAMES H. FISK as Commissioner to examine and report upon the Oregon Railroad Company, *vice* JESSE APPLEGATE, declined.

NAVY.

Lieutenant W. W. Meade and Ensigns E. R. Moore, J. C. Irwin and C. W. Gasbol are ordered to report to Commander S. P. Lee. Ensign Samuel Ames is ordered to the *Frolic*. Master Richard M. Cutts is detached from the Hydrographic Office, Ensign J. D. J. Kelly from the New-York Navy Yard, Ensign F. J. Drake from the *Frolic*, and Ensign J. B. Smith from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to signal duty. Dr. John J. Leggett, of Walkersville, Md., has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

ARMY.

Colonel WALTER S. FRANKLIN, of the Twenty-first Infantry, has been assigned by the War Department as Military Professor at Miami, Ohio, *vice* Colonel CARLTON, relieved.

ARRIVALS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

About thirty Senators and twice that number of Representatives have arrived here.

THE ARGENTINE CUSTOMS.

A copy of the new Customs laws of the Argentine Republic has been furnished to the Government by its Minister, Mr. GARCIA. The following articles are duty free:

Gold and silver, printed books, printing paper, plants of all kinds, fresh fruits, ice, firewood, charcoal, casks and staves, cattle for breeding, maize and maize flour, and all preparations specially intended for curing scab in sheep. The Executive may exempt from duties seeds for agriculture, articles for divine worship at the order of the clerical authority, scientific instruments, machinery for steamboats and mining purposes or new industries, furniture and utensils of emigrants, and all other things for their establishment in the country.

Ten per cent. *ad valorem*—Salt, coal, lumber, iron in sheets and bars, fencing wire, plows, silks, unset precious stones, all articles mounted in gold and silver when such mounting increases their value by one-third.

Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*—All wines, spirits, liquors, vinegar, beer, sugar, tobacco, tea and coffee.

Twenty per cent.—On all articles not included in any of the above categories.

The five per cent. extra duties continue charged on salt, coal, plows, lumber and iron, as fixed by law of September, 1868, until the extinction of the loan made with the Provincial Bank, for which these duties were specially created.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The annual report of Treasurer SPINNER has the following on the subject of the national banks:

At the date of the last annual report, the number of national banks that had deposited United States securities preliminary to their organization, was 1,582; number organized during the fiscal year, 10; whole number of banks organized up to and including June 30, 1869, 1,592; whole number of banks having securities in the custody of this office for their circulating notes, and that have paid duties to the Treasury, was on the 30th of June, 1869, 1,561; failed prior to June 30, 1868, money realized from sales of stocks, 10; withdrawn, having no circulation, 13; failed before June 30, 1868, securities in part still held, 3; failed in last fiscal year, securities in part still held, 1; withdrawn and money to reduce circulation deposited prior to June 30, 1869, 3; withdrawn and money to reduce circulation deposited in the fiscal year, 2; whole number of banks from the beginning, 1,592.

New National Banks Organized.—The ten new banks made their first deposit of securities in the order following, viz: First National Bank of Mankato, Minn.; Pacific National Bank of Council Bluffs, Iowa; First National Bank of Sharon, Penn.; Farmers' National Bank of Bangor, Me.; First National Bank of Faribault, Minn.; First National Bank of Hillsborough, N. H.; Ohio National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; First National Bank of Austin, Minn.; Union-square National Bank of New-York, N. Y.; First National Bank of Murfreesboro, Tenn.

National Banks that have Failed. In 1865, First National Bank of Attica, New-York, 1; in 1866, Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., 1; in 1866, Venango National Bank of Franklin, Penn., 1; in 1867, First National Bank of Medina, N. Y., 1; in 1867, Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, Tenn.; in 1867, First National Bank of Newton at Newtonville, Mass., 1; in 1867, First National Bank of New-Orleans, 1; in 1867, First National Bank of Selma, Ala., 1; in 1868, National Unadilla Bank at Unadilla, N. Y., 1; in 1868, Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 1; in 1868, Croton National Bank of New-York, N. Y., 1; in 1868, First National Bank of Bethel, Conn., 1; in 1868, First National Bank of Keokuk, Iowa, 1; in 1868, National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss., 1; in 1869, First National Bank of Rockford, Ill., 1. Total number of banks that have failed from the beginning, 15.

N. B.—The circulating notes of the First National Bank of Newton, Newtonville, Mass., have been assumed by the National Security Bank of Boston, Mass., which has reimbursed the United States for former redemptions.

National Banks that have Voluntarily Retired and Deposited Funds in the Treasury to Redeem their Circulation.—In 1865, Oct. 13, First National Bank of Columbia, Mo., 1; in 1866, Aug. 1, First National Bank of Carondolet, Mo., 1; in 1868, June 16, Farmers' National Bank of Waukesha, Wis., 1; in 1869, April 20, First National Bank of Jackson, Miss., 1; in 1869, May 25, First National Bank of Cedarsburg, Wis., 1. Total that have retired and deposited funds, 6.

The number of National Banks having no circulating notes that had withdrawn their securities at the commencement of the fiscal year was 12, and none have been added to the list since June 30, 1868. Total retired to June 30, 1869, 17.

National Banks that have never had Circulating Notes, that have Withdrawn their Securities from the Custody of the Treasury.—First National Bank of Penn Yan, N. Y.; Second National Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa; Second National Bank of Canton, Ohio; Berkshire National Bank, of Adams, Mass.; First National Bank of Utica, N. Y., (since reorganized;) First National Bank of Norwich, Conn., (since reorganized;) First National Bank of Flemington, N. J., (no Comptroller's certificates;) National Bank of Crawford County, Meadville, Penn.; City National Bank, Savannah, Ga.; Pittston National Bank, of Pittston, Penn.

National Banks that have Failed or that have Voluntarily Retired, with Dates of Failure or of Retirement and Amount of Outstanding Circulating Notes.—First National Bank of Columbia, Mo., voluntary, Oct. 12, 1866, $11,990; First National Bank of Carandolet, Mo., voluntary, Aug. 1, 1866, $25,500; Farmers' National Bank of Waukesha, Wisconsin, voluntary, June 16, 1868, $90,000; First National Bank of Jackson, Miss., voluntary, April 20, 1869, $40,500; First National Bank of Cedarsburg, Wis., voluntary, May 25, 1869, $73,000; First National Bank of Attica, N. Y., failed April 14, 1865, $44,000; Venango National Bank, Franklin, Penn., failed May 5, 1866, $35,000; Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C., failed May 8, 1866, $180,000; First National Bank of Medina, N. Y., failed March 9, 1867, $40,000; Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, Tenn., failed March 21, 1867, $90,000; First National Bank of Selma, Ala., failed April 30, 1867, $85,000; First National Bank of New-Orleans, La., failed May 20, 1867, $180,000; National Unadilla Bank, Unadilla, N. Y., failed Aug. 6, 1867, $100,000; Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., failed Sept. 5, 1867, $263,900; Croton National Bank, New-York, failed Oct. 7, 1867, $180,000; First National Bank of Keokuk, Iowa, failed March 6, 1868, $90,000; First National Bank of Belleville, Conn., failed March 6, 1868, $26,900; National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss., failed April 24, 1868, $25,500; First National Bank of Rockford, Ill., failed March 19, 1869, $45,000. Total circulation at the closing, $1,864,690.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Its Second Session—List of Members.

The second session of the Forty-first Congress will commence at the Capitol, in Washington, on Monday next. The following is a list of the members of the Senate, with the date of the expiration of their terms of office, the names of Republicans being in roman and of Democrats in italic:

THE SENATE.

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSOURI.	
Willard Warner	1871	Charles D. Drake	1873
George E. Spencer	1873	Carl Schurz	1875
ARKANSAS.		NEBRASKA.	
Alex. McDonald	1871	John M. Thayer	1871
Benjamin F. Rice	1873	Thomas W. Tipton	1875
CALIFORNIA.		NEVADA.	
Cornelius Cole	1873	James W. Nye	1873
Eugene Casserly	1875	William M. Stewart	1875
CONNECTICUT.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Orris S. Ferry	1873	Aaron H. Cragin	1871
Wm. A. Buckingham	1875	James W. Patterson	1873
DELAWARE.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Willard Saulsbury	1871	Alexander G. Cattell	1871
Thomas F. Bayard	1875	*John P. Stockton*	1875
FLORIDA.		NEW-YORK.	
Thomas W. Osborn	1873	Roscoe Conkling	1873
Abijah Gilbert	1875	Reuben E. Fenton	1875
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Homer V. M. Miller	1871	Joseph C. Abbott	1871
Joshua Hill	1873	John Pool	1873
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
Richard Yates	1871	John Sherman	1873
Lyman Trumbull	1873	*Allen G. Thurman*	1875
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
Oliver P. Morton	1873	Geo H. Williams	1871
Daniel D. Pratt	1875	Henry W. Corbett	1873
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James W. Grimes	1871	Simon Cameron	1873
James Harlan	1873	John Scott	1875
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Edmund G. Ross	1871	Henry B. Anthony	1871
Samuel C. Pomeroy	1873	William Sprague	1875
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Thos. C. McCreery	1871	Thos. J. Robertson	1871
Garrett Davis	1873	Fred'k A. Sawyer	1873
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John S. Harris	1871	Joseph S. Fowler	1871
Wm. Pitt Kellogg	1873	Wm. G. Brownlow	1875
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Lot M. Morrill	1870	(Vacant)	1871
Hannibal Hamlin	1875	(Vacant)	1875
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
George Vickers	1873	Justin S. Morrill	1873
Wm. T. Hamilton	1875	Geo. F. Edmunds	1875
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
Henry Wilson	1871	John F. Lewis	——
Charles Sumner	1875	John W. Johnston	——
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Jacob M. Howard	1871	Waitman T. Willey	1871
Zachariah Chandler	1875	Arthur H. Boreman	1875
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
Daniel S. Norton	1871	Timothy O. Howe	1873
Alexander Ramsey	1875	Matt. H. Carpenter	1875
MISSISSIPPI.			
(Vacant)	1871		
(Vacant)	1875		

REMARKS.

The two Senators elect from Georgia have not yet been admitted to their seats. Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, has resigned, and Governor MERRILL, of that State has declined to make any appointment to fill the vacancy until the meeting of the Legislature in January next. Since the last session Senator FESSENDEN has died, and Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of that State, has appointed Ex-Senator LOT M. MORRILL to fill the vacancy until a Senator is elected for the remainder of the unexpired term by the Legislature, which meets next month.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A full House of Representatives consists of 244 members.

ALABAMA.

Alabama furnishes six members, but they have not yet taken the oath.

ARKANSAS.

1. Logan H. Root. 2. Thomas Boles.
3. *Anthony A. C. Rogers.*

CALIFORNIA.

1. *Samuel B. Axtel.* 2. *James A. Johnson.*
3. Aaron A. Sargent.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Julius Strong. 3. H. H. Starkweather.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg. 4. *William H. Barnum.*

DELAWARE.

Benjamin T. Biggs.

FLORIDA.

Charles M. Hamilton.

GEORGIA.

No election for members of this Congress has been held in Georgia. The delegation from the State consists of seven members, and the members elected

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

How the Question of Religious Instruction has been Solved in Europe.

The following details regarding the religious aspects of national education in various European countries, may serve to demonstrate the necessity of mutual forbearance and compromise in dealing with a question which involves so numerous possibilities of embittered feeling and unprofitable discussion. For the facts here presented we are chiefly indebted to the admirable work of Dr. BARNARD, of Connecticut, on *National Education in Europe*, and to a treatise on the same subject by Mr. JOSEPH KAY, of Trinity College, Cambridge, England. As the country most frequently appealed to in exemplifying the benefits of an organized system of national education, we place first a summary of the plan adopted in

PRUSSIA.

The inhabitants of each parish are obliged, either alone or in company with one or more neighboring parishes, to provide sufficient school room, a sufficient number of teachers and all the necessary school apparatus for the instruction of all their children between the ages of six and fourteen. These schools are under the management of local committees, composed as follows: 1. Where all the inhabitants of a district are of the same religious denomination, the committee is presided over by the minister of the parish. With him are joined one or more of the town or village magistrates, and from two to four heads of families in the parish. 2. When the inhabitants of a district are of different religious denominations, the parishes are left at perfect liberty to select their own course of proceeding, and to establish separate or mixed schools according as they judge best for themselves. The only thing the Government requires is that schools of one kind or another shall be established. If the inhabitants of such a parish in Prussia determine on having separate schools, then separate school committees are elected by the different sects. If the inhabitants, however, decide on having one mixed school for all the religious parties, the committee consists of a magistrate, the religious ministers of the different parties and several of the parishioners elected from among the members of the different sects, for which the school is intended. In these cases the teacher is chosen from among the most numerous religious party; or, if the school be large enough to require two teachers, the head one is elected from the members of the most numerous party, and the second from those of the next largest party. If there is only one teacher, children of these parents who do not belong to the same religious sect as the teacher, are always allowed to absent themselves during the hour in which the teacher gives the religious lessons, on condition that the children receive religious instruction from their own religious ministers. In the towns there are not often mixed schools containing Romanists and Protestants, as there generally are sufficient numbers of each of these sects in every town to enable the citizens to secure separate schools. The children of Jews, however, are often to be found, even in the towns, in the schools of the other sects; but owing to the entire and uncontrolled liberty of decision that the people themselves possess on this point, there seems to be little difficulty in arranging matters and no jealousy whatever exists between the different parties. If a mixed school is established in any parish, and the teacher is chosen from the most numerous sect, and if the minor party becomes discontented or suspicious of the education given in the school, it is always at liberty to establish another school for itself, and it is this liberty of action which preserves the parishes where the mixed schools exist, from all intestine troubles and religious quarrels. In

HOLLAND

the school attendance of children is not made compulsory, but what is equivalent to such an enactment, it is provided by law that out-door relief shall not be administered to any family where children are allowed to run wild in the streets or grow up as vagrants, or are employed in any factory without a previous elementary training. The result is universal education throughout Holland. The law of 1801, which is the basis of the existing public school system, proclaims, as the great end of all instruction, the exercise of the social and Christian virtues. In this respect, it agrees with the law of Prussia and France, but it differs from the law of these countries in the way by which it attempts to attain this end. In France, and all the German countries, the schools are the auxiliaries, so to speak, of the churches, for while the schools are open to all sects, yet the teacher is a man trained up in the particular doctrines of the majority of his pupils, and required to teach those doctrines during certain hours—the children who differ from him in religious belief being permitted to absent themselves from the religious lessons on condition that their parents provided elsewhere for their religious instruction. But in Holland, the teachers are required to give religious instruction to all the children, and to avoid most carefully touching on any of the grounds of controversy between the different sects. The population of Holland is divided in about equal proportions into Catholics, Lutherans and Protestants of the Reformed Calvinistic Church. The schools contain without distinction the children of every sect of Christians. The religious and moral instruction afforded to the children is taken from the pages of Holy Writ, and the whole course of education is mingled with a frequent reference to the great general evidences of revelation. Biblical history is taught, not as a dry relation of facts, but as a storehouse of truths, calculated to influence the affections, to correct and elevate the manners, and to inspire sentiments of devotion and virtue. The great principles and truths of Christianity, in which all are agreed, are likewise carefully inculcated, but those points which are the subjects of difference and religious controversy, form no part of the instructions of the schools. This department of religious teaching is confided to the ministers of each persuasion, who discharge this portion of their duties out of school; but within the schools the common ground of instruction is faithfully preserved, and they are consequently altogether free from the spirit of jealousy or proselytism. The particular doctrines of each communion are taught on Sundays, in the several places of worship, and by the clergy. The history of the New Testament, the life and doctrines of Jesus Christ, and those doctrines in which all Christians agree, are taught in the schools on Saturday, the day on which the Jews do not attend. But those truths which are common to all religions, pervade, are connected with and are intimately mixed up with every branch of instruction. The various religious denominations of Holland live together in perfect amity without the slightest distinction in the common intercourse of life, and this circumstance undoubtedly facilitated the establishment of the general system of education above described, the effects of which are so apparent in the moral and intellectual *status* of the Dutch people. The little Republic of

SWITZERLAND

presents, perhaps, the closest analogy to our own country in the organization of its system of public instruction. It is divided into twenty-two independent cantons, each of which manages its own internal policy after its own peculiar views; so that the educational systems of the several cantons differ materially, while the Federal Government, which unites them all, brings all into intimate connection, one with another, and facilitates improvement, as the institutions which are found to work best are gradually adopted by the different Governments. The differences of religious belief are numerous; the population of Vaud, for example, being decidedly Presbyterian, that of Lucerne almost exclusively Roman Catholic, while those of Argovia and Berne are partly Protestant and partly Roman Catholic. With a few exceptions, education is compulsory throughout all the cantons for children between the ages of 6 and 14. The working of the educational system of Switzerland is characterized in all its details by great liberality of religious sentiment. This does not proceed from an indifference regarding forms of faith, for no master can obtain from the Government of his canton a diploma to enable him to officiate as schoolmaster, without having first obtained from a clergyman of his own church a certificate of moral character and of competency to conduct the religious education in the school for which he is destined. It proceeds rather from a recognition of this great truth—that the cause of religion must be deeply injured by neglecting the secular education of the people, and from a Christian resolution in all parties to concede somewhat for the sake of insuring what must be the foundation of all social improvement, the advancement of the intelligence and morality of the people. Masters of various denominations combine to testify to the absence of any inconvenience resulting from the instruction of different sects in the same schools. Those who differ in faith from the master of the school are allowed to absent themselves from the doctrinal lessons given in the school, and are required to attend one of their own clergy, for the purpose of receiving from him their doctrinal instruction.

Nowhere has the task of adjusting a system of national education with a view to sectarian differences been a more arduous and delicate one than in

IRELAND.

The complication of religious and political animosities which had to be encountered by the Board of Commission of National Education appointed in 1831 might well have made their task appear a thoroughly hopeless one. In spite of continuous opposition from the extreme sections of both parties, we believe that the great majority of the Irish people will to-day be found united in the opinion that the system has been a great national blessing. The Commission first appointed consisted of three Protestants, two Catholics, one Presbyterian and one Unitarian, the Catholic and Protestant Archbishops being included. This Board succeeded in establishing a national system of education, which knows no distinction of party or creed in the children to whom it proffers its blessing, and at the same time it guarantees to parents and guardians of all communions the power of determining what religious instruction the children over whom they have authority shall receive, and it prohibits all attempts at enforcing any either on Protestant or Roman Catholic children, to which their parents or guardians object. The means by which this has been accomplished will be exemplified by the following extracts from the regulations of the Board:

"The patrons of the several schools have the right of appointing such religious instruction as they may think proper to be given therein, provided that each school be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child be compelled to receive, or be present at, any religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving it be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords. Subject to this, religious instruction may be given, either during the fixed school hours or otherwise."

The reading of the Scriptures, either in the Protestant authorized or Douay version, as well as the teaching of catechisms, comes within the rule as to religious instruction.

The rule as to religious instruction applies to public prayer and to all other religious exercises.

The Commissioners do not insist on the Scripture lessons (forming part of the ordinary class-books) being read in any of the national schools, nor do they allow them to be read during the time of secular or literary instruction in any school attended by children whose parents or guardians object to them being so read. In such case the Commissioners prohibit the use of them, except at the times of religious instruction, when the persons giving it may use that lesson or not, as they think proper.

THE CONTEST PENDING IN ENGLAND.

The English people have now become thoroughly awake to the magnitude of the evils incurred by their long-standing neglect of primary education. A National League, of great and rapidly increasing influence, was lately inaugurated at Birmingham, whose declared purpose is to make compulsory the education of every child in England and Wales. Its members do not propose to interfere with denominational schools already existing, but, where sufficient accommodation has not been provided in any given district, they purpose making the local authorities supply the want. Local rates are to be levied for the maintenance of such schools, admission to them is to be free, and they are to be unsectarian in their teaching. The project has been fiercely assailed by various sections of Evangelical dissenters, as well as by the organs of the English Catholic party. The latter had a sort of counter demonstration at Birmingham a fortnight ago, at which the Roman Catholic Bishop, who was the chief speaker, dealt out unmeasured condemnation to the institution of the so-called "godless" schools.

POOR GIRLS AND RICH.

How Can the Latter Help the Former?—New Ways Suggested—The Path the Poor Girl Should Tread.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your answer to your correspondent N. T. D.'s question as to how she can reach the poor girls whom she wishes to help, you refer her to the Police, to the doctors and to clergymen generally. This seems to me rather indefinite, and that a far better way would be to go directly to the girls themselves. This could be done by going to the shops where they are employed on rainy days when they are not busy, and making friends with one or two of them, who would furnish information about their companions. Another good plan would be to go to some of the visitors of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, who generally know most of the families in their own neighborhood. If clergymen are consulted, they must be the clergymen of mission churches, or of churches in poor neighborhoods, for in the New-York churches the rich and the poor do not meet together. But the large majority of the girls who work in New-York go to church very seldom, and do not come in contact with the clergy. They are too much tired when Sunday comes, or they do not consider their clothes sufficiently nice, and many of them feel a great longing for some amusement, and the habit of going to church is very soon lost. Hundreds of these girls are without home influences, or good influences of any kind, and their temptations are very great. There are some points of the highest importance to them, upon which their ignorance is almost total. And this suggests that when any gifts of clothing are made, they should be almost always articles of the warm and comfortable description. It is in these things that they are wofully deficient; their first purchases are always nice clothes, and India rubber shoes, thick boots, warm outer garments for protection against the storms of Winter, when they leave the heated shops, are what should be supplied. Then the young lady who wishes to do these girls any good, must be prepared to give them some instruction upon the most important rules of health. Counsel them not to make their dinners off of pastry and cakes, and show them the ill effects of it. After trying what she can do for their bodies she must proceed to their minds, and have on hand some well selected books to lend to them; for as a rule they read nothing but sensation novels of false or weak sentiment; if by great good fortune they do not fall in with a great deal of coarseness and immorality, which is ready to be put into their hands. She will find, in the case of most of them, that their intellectual faculties are far too vitiated for anything but the most patient and wise treatment to effect a cure. But the result, even if it be only partial, will richly reward the labor, for the false and weak tone of mind engrafted upon the ignorance of these girls by the books they read is a most fruitful source of evil among them—rendering them utterly discontented with their life, inefficient in all its business—unable to take any pleasure in the things at their command, and with a desire for change and amusement which they are ready to gratify at any cost of imprudence. Of course there are many varieties among these young girls, and it may be questioned whether the training of the public schools may not be to some of them an injury, in sharpening their intellectual faculties without giving any real discipline of mind or fund of knowledge to broaden and deepen their characters. This knowledge should be acquired after they leave school, but the cases are very rare where it is, and the stimulated intellectual faculties crying for food make them more unsettled and exposed to temptation.

Nothing is more needed by the generality of young working girls than some higher views of the sanctity of marriage, and the responsibilities and cares which it brings, that they may feel the fearful danger which is involved in accepting any young man who may ask them—without knowing anything about him, and without any real love for him, merely to escape from their present condition—and often with an almost insane confidence in what he may tell them. This is done again and again—the tie bringing with it a life-long misery, or sometimes a few months seeing a separation.

These are the suggestions which I venture to offer to your correspondent. I would only add that she can do little for these girls except as a friend. If she can succeed in inspiring any of them with an attachment to herself, it will be a powerful means in her hands for doing them good. The element of romance which will attach to the intercourse in their minds, will excite their imaginations, and give them some of the pleasure and variety which they so much need,—a healthful pleasure which will lead them on to better things, and perhaps prevent their seeking excitement in the dangerous ways where they mostly find it. And thus they may be gradually lead from ignorance, weakness and frivolity to knowledge, good sense and stability of character—grounding it all upon a fuller appreciation of the connection of their life with the eternal realities, which alone give stability and elevation to the human mind. G. L.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1869.

CURRENT NOTES.

BLOT is lecturing in Philadelphia.

The old banks in South Carolina are slowly resuming business.

A convention of those who desire a better management of the State canals is to be held at Rochester in January.

A woman has been sent to jail in Massachusetts for two months, to save her oppressed husband from daily beatings.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, in a speech in Baltimore a few nights ago, took strong ground against the recognition of Cuban independence.

Governor WALKER, of Virginia, wishes the Stay law to be repealed as soon as the State is readmitted, saying that it is working great injury.

Niagara County has shipped 210,402 barrels of apples, mostly to the Eastern markets, during the season. The price averaged $2 90 per barrel, the amount realized being thus $610,165.

A murderer, on being sentenced to be hanged in Terre Haute, Ind., did not catch the date, and inquired: "When did you say, your Honor, that occurrence is to take place?"

A new daily paper is to be started in Milwaukee, Wis., early in February, by JAMES H. LAMBERT, at present managing editor of the New-York *Democrat*, and GEORGE PECK, news editor of the same journal.

The citizens of Troy have already appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for the convention to be held there by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in August, 1870.

Treasurer SPINNER prepared all the figures and wrote out his report himself, and then copied it for the printer. It comprised 187 pages of closely-written manuscript, and there is not a single erasure, error or blot in them.

The estimated expenses of Philadelphia for 1870, including interest, are $8,652,101 97. The taxes now due and unpaid amount to $6,788,911, which is not a pleasant showing to those citizens who pay promptly.

Intelligence has been received in in Elmira of the murder of MAHLON DICKINSON by the Sioux Indians, near Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, on the 13th of November. He was a son of Hon. ANDREW B. DICKINSON, late United States Minister to Nicaragua.

Having reason to suppose that during the coming year a railway bridge will be built across the Niagara River at Buffalo, the *Courier* of that city wishes unrestricted trade with Canada, in order to make the bridge most useful to Buffalo.

Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has now under consideration no less than seventy-eight applications for the pardon of convicts in Pennsylvania guilty of murder below the first degree, besides almost innumerable applications for offenders of a less heinous class.

As soon as Governor HOFFMAN is officially apprised of the result of the election in the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, he will issue a proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy caused by Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER'S acceptance of the post of Assistant Treasurer in this City.

A railroad conductor in Maine has just resigned after eighteen years' service, during which time he has had in his care about 900,000 passengers, and landed them all safe and sound at the end of their journeys. His name is NATHAN T. SWAN.

Eastern lyceum managers are complaining of the frequent disappointments to which they are subjected through the non-fulfillment of engagements by popular lecturers. Colds, hoarseness or other serious indisposition, failures of trains to connect, &c., are the frequent excuses.

The Committee appointed at the last session of the Assembly to investigate the diversion of water from the Erie Canal at various points is in Buffalo. Mr. YOUNGLOVE is Chairman of the Committee. It has given a personal and close attention to the matter in their charge at various points along the line of the canal.

The ship *Atlantic*, Captain WETMORE, from Quebec, bound to Liverpool, with grain and deals, put into Halifax on Saturday, in consequence of the entire crew being in a state of mutiny. The crew committed no violence on the officers, but persisted in refusing to perform any work.

The Richmond *Examiner* "warns" the members of the new Walker State Central Committee in Virginia that, in signing the call, they have taken a step which cannot be too promptly recalled. They are merely keeping step to the music of the Union; hence the *Examiner's* displeasure.

A respite is asked for ZACHARY TAYLOR HACKENBURG, who has been sentenced to be hanged at Butler, Penn., on the 7th, the clergy saying they have not time to prepare his soul for eternity, and asking at least two or three weeks. Even that would be quick work for a murderer. But "all orders promptly attended to, and filled with neatness and dispatch" is the promise in almost all kinds of business now-a-days.

A Denver, Col., paper has tried its hand in good faith at a description of a ball. It tells us that the married ladies of Denver "always did discount the girls in grand dress, and they do it still," and it mentions several who were "chiefs-of-staff for stylish grace and superb harness." A certain "quiet class of married ladies," however, all likewise mentioned by name, "were, as usual, well attired, though not fashionably stunning," and of this latter class, it is said, they "may be quoted always sterling—the style of wife it pays to have."

The Mobile *Tribune*, having attentively regarded the condition of this continent to-day, has come to the general conclusion that the times are big with momentous events. In particular, it foresees that the national love of the acquisition of territory—called by various names, veneration for the flag, love for the Union, &c., will hold together for years to come the incongruous and fiery mass, and it suggests that the Republic in its death throes may kick its way to the Isthmus of Panama amid the roar of artillery and the smoke of battle on sea and land.

Rev. Dr. Price's Return to Wales.

A very pleasant affair took place on Thursday evening, at the residence of Mr. W. B. JONES, No. 151 Livingston-street, Brooklyn. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. THOMAS, Pittston, Penn.; Rev. Mr. B. EDWARDS, Pottsville, Penn.—both of whom had come especially to bid the doctor farewell; Rev. FRED. E. EVANS, late of Hyde Park, Penn., recently appointed pastor of Laight-street Baptist Church, of this City; Mr. JOHN T. DAVIES, Mr. HENRY LIVESEY and WM. B. JONES. The doctor returns in the *City of Brussels* to-day, after a sojourn of several months in this country, during which he has traveled through most of the States, South and West. His letters to his paper in Wales, the *Star of Wales*, have been full of interest, giving his impressions of "matters and things" in America, and he returns with enlarged views and more comprehensive apprehensions of the greatness and future prosperity of this country. In the course of his researches the doctor condemned severely our judiciary system, but expressed his belief that this, as well as some other undesirable things will gradually be rectified. He especially censured the apathy with which the better class of citizens elect political and municipal officers to be restrained by too many inefficient and unworthy persons. But, upon the whole, he felt convinced that these things, which are inevitable in a young country, will gradually pass away.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

General Spinner's Annual Report—Important Statistics—Financial Transactions of the Treasury for the Past Nine Years.

The annual report of General F. E. SPINNER, as Treasurer, of the United States, to Secretary BOUTWELL, will be found to be an exceedingly interesting and valuable document. The statement of the receipts and expenditures given exhibit the business transactions of the several offices connected with the Treasury, and all national banks that have been designated as depositaries of the moneys of the United States, during the year, and the report further contains the movement of the office in the past as compared with the present, and valuable suggestions for the future.

At the close of the fiscal year, the 30th day of June, 1869, the books of the office showed the moneys received and disbursed in authorized warrants as follows:

Cash Dr.

Balance in Treasury from last year	$130,634,437 96
Received from loans	$247,519,755 76
Received from internal revenue	158,356,469 86
Received from miscellaneous sources	27,758,829 77
Received from direct tax	766,886 61
Received from lands	4,020,344 34
Received from War	27,432,471 85
Received from Navy	9,946,975 07
Received from Treasury	1,801,279 70
Received from Interior	1,024,402 09
Received from Customs, (in gold)	180,048,426 63
Received from debit of two items in Register's Office	6,493 03— 658,474,225 81
Total	$789,308,663 27

Cash Cr.

Paid on account of public debt	$403,123,315 86
Paid on account of the army	105,324,462 46
Paid on account of the navy	28,044,733 04
Paid on account of the Interior	36,543,946 93
Paid on account of the Treasury proper	26,307,597 40
Paid on account of the Treasury interior	4,956,983 53
Paid on account of the internal revenue	9,236,576 11
Paid on account of the customs	14,286,031 46
Paid on account of the diplomatic	1,232,713 99
Paid on account of the quarterly salaries	502,010 36
Paid on account of the war (civil branch)	1,482,799 08
Unavailable, transferred to Register	4,422 90
Balance in Treasury	155,680,340 85
Total	$789,308,663 27

The receipts were carried into the Treasury by 10,990 covering warrants, which is an increase of just 900 over the last year. The payments were made on 27,510 authorized warrants, for the payment of which there were issued 30,752 drafts. In both of these two last items there is a falling off from last year. These tables do not show the precise amounts received or disbursed within the fiscal year. There are included in the items of "receipts" and of "expenditures" sums of money that had been paid out, and not having been used, in whole or in part, were returned by "covering warrants" in the Treasury. So, too, moneys received from sales of stores, ships, munitions and materials of war, and of other property, no longer needed for the public service, have in like manner been covered into the Treasury. There have also been transferred from one appropriation to another, by "warrants and counter warrants," sums of moneys equal in amounts, in the detail and in the aggregate. All such moneys were technically carried out of, and replaced in, the Treasury, and thus enter into both sides of the warrant ledger account, and appear therein both as "receipts" and "expenditures." If these transfers were always what they purport to be there would be no difficulty in stating both the receipts and the expenditures correctly, by simply deducting the amounts of such warrants from both sides of the account. But it not unfrequently happens that real receipts and payments constitute parts of the same warrant with mere transfers, and there is no way to segregate the one from the other. This practice should, the Secretary thinks, to a certain extent, be avoided, and understanding of the accounts, be reformed.

The foregoing amounts include counter warrants and repayments of moneys unexpended. The counter warrants amount to $33,719,902 09. The amount returned from sales and unused money to 15,196,001 32. Total as above $48,945,903 41.

With these corrections of deducting all expenditures that were returned into the Treasury as above, the statement would be:

Receipts.

Total of all actual receipts	$624,747,829 80
Add payments and repayments	33,719,902 09
Register's certificates, money recovered from defaulters	6,493 03
Balance held from last year	130,834,437 96
Total	$789,308,663 27

Payments.

Total of all actual payments	$589,903,997 43
Add payments and repayments	33,719,902 09
Unavailable, transferred to Register's books	4,422 90
Cash balance in Treasury	155,680,340 85
Total	$789,308,663 27

The actual total receipts, as per ledger, were $622,960,990; actual total disbursements: Drafts issued, $599,903,997 43; amount transferred to Register's books, $4,422 90.

NINE YEARS' TRANSACTIONS.

Recognizing the fact that no argument is so strong as that addressed to the eye, the Treasurer gives tables of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last nine years, separately and as compared with each other.

Receipts by Warrants.

These receipts, excluding all warrants that were issued for repayments, were:

In 1861	$63,206,693 56	In 1866	$1,270,884,173 11
In 1862	581,623,181 26	In 1867	1,131,060,920 58
In 1863	896,082,128 06	In 1868	1,030,749,516 52
In 1864	1,289,468,983 41	In 1869	600,621,928 17
In 1865	1,801,796,627 51		
Total receipts in nine years			$8,786,493,032 25

Expenditures by Warrants,

These expenditures, excluding all warrants that were issued for payments and afterward repaid, were

In 1861	$84,578,834 47	In 1866	$1,141,072,606 09
In 1862	570,841,700 23	In 1867	1,095,079,655 27
In 1863	895,796,630 65	In 1868	1,069,889,970 74
In 1864	1,298,056,101 89	In 1869	554,777,996 11
In 1865	1,897,674,324 06		
Total expenditures in nine years			$8,635,767,779 56

Thus is shown a decrease in the gross amount of expenditures in this as compared with the last fiscal year, of $485,111,974 68. This is, however, nearly all apparent and not real. The aggregate of receipts, and also of expenditures, is largely increased by the fact that the amounts of the redemption of the old worn-out legal-tender notes and fractional currency, and the issue of new notes in their stead, enter into these statements in all the foregoing tables, and from the further fact, that the short matured securities are, under existing laws, convertible into the permanent stocks of the United States, and on such conversion also enter into such statements. So, too, the issue and reissue of gold certificates and of the three per cent. certificates enter into these tables. All these transactions are at least constructive receipts and disbursements, and must necessarily enter into all the book accounts of the office.

These transactions for the last two years, compared, stand as follows:

	Loan contracted.	Public debt paid.
Year 1868	$625,111,433 20	$848,445,548 57
Year 1869	247,519,755 76	403,123,315 86
Decrease	$377,591,677 44	$445,322,232 71

The business of the Treasury, like the receipts and the expenditures, has fallen off within the year nearly one-half, and has gone back to about what it was in 1862, the second year of the rebellion. The following table exhibits the total amount of money entries, as they appear on the books of the Treasury, in each of the years from 1861 to 1869, both inclusive, and the aggregate amount of such money entries for the entire nine years:

Money Entries.

In 1861	$231,458,546	In 1866	$6,403,208,990
In 1862	2,254,674,642	In 1867	5,930,467,941
In 1863	4,946,494,289	In 1868	5,522,361,160
In 1864	7,322,365,024	In 1869	2,269,826,581
In 1865	9,117,885,012		
Total amount for the nine years			$44,047,667,188

A comparative statement of receipts and expenditures on authorized warrants is given for the fiscal year, showing a total decrease in the former of $479,047,507 24, and increase $22,163,409 22, and total decrease in the latter of $491,940,475 88, and increase of $35,056,277 86; giving a total falling off of $514,100,885 10. The total reduction in the expenses of the army and navy during the fiscal year was $55,100,985 80; and of all expenses, $43,793,289 84. The military and navy expenses of the last nine years are given in the following tables:

Army.

The payments for and on account of the army, less repayments, in each year, for the ten years from 1860 to 1869, both inclusive, were in the years, and for the amounts, as follows:

1860	$16,409,737 10	1865	$1,031,323,360 79
1861	22,981,150 44	1866	284,449,701 82
1862	394,368,407 26	1867	95,224,415 63
1863	599,298,800 83	1868	122,906,351 43
1864	690,791,842 97	1869	80,474,545 36
Total war expenses for ten years			$3,344,228,113 73

Navy.

The payments for and on account of the navy for the ten years from 1860 to 1869, both inclusive, less the repayments, were for the years, and for the amounts, as follows:

1860	$11,514,964 96	1865	$122,612,945 29
1861	12,420,887 89	1866	43,324,118 52
1862	42,968,227 09	1867	31,194,011 04
1863	63,221,963 64	1868	30,230,262 50
1864	85,725,994 67	1869	22,561,082 77
Navy expenses for the ten years			$466,314,508 37

MONEY IN THE VARIOUS DEPOSITARIES.

The following statement shows the amounts of balances and overdrafts standing to the credit and debit of the Treasury at the office in Washington and the various offices of Assistant Treasurers, designated depositaries, and of national banks designated as such depositaries, on June 30, 1869, including those which were not all deposited:

Treasury, Washington	$15,877,586 36	
Assistant Treasurer, New-York	91,952,948 44	
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia	6,601,103 97	
Assistant Treasurer, Boston	7,789,201 92	
Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis	1,500,688 23	
Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco	6,113,023 99	
Assistant Treasurer, Charleston	259,823 53	
Assistant Treasurer, New-Orleans	3,156,677 86	
Assistant Treasurer, Denver		$373 25
Depositary, Baltimore	1,261,346 43	
Depositary, Cincinnati	3,329,366 03	
Depositary, Chicago	3,215,401 73	
Depositary, Louisville	1,045,282 51	
Depositary, Buffalo	526,455 29	
Depositary, Pittsburg	1,134,094 97	
Depositary, Omaha	15 00	
Depositary, Olympia	28,147 91	
Depositary, Oregon City		929 93
Depositary, St. Paul		74 85
Depositary, Mobile	158,247 14	
Depositary, Santa Fé	48,726 61	
United States Mints	6,245,217 19	
National Bank depositaries	8,978,296 79	
Suspense accounts	1,002,314 28	
True balance, all items posted		—159,353,002 99
Total	$156,353,381 03	$159,353,381 03

This balance consists of, gold and silver $113,955,765 68
Other lawful money 45,396,227 31
Total cash on hand $159,352,003 99
Deduct cash uncovered by warrants 1,671,062 14
Balance as per warrant ledger—see "cash credit" $155,680,340 85

Balances Standing to the Credit of Disbursing Officers of the United States.

Treasurer of the United States		$2,305,708 30
Assistant Treasurer at Boston	$581,280 34	
Assistant Treasurer at New-York	5,577,130 94	
Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	469,046 15	
Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	1,314,363 93	
Assistant Treasurer at Charleston	333,033 99	
Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	677,309 99	
Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco	3,177,063 35	
Assistant Treasurer at Denver	699 31—	$10,971,306 70
United States Depositary at Buffalo	33,426 41	
United States Depositary at Baltimore	172,818 37	
United States Depositary at Chicago	514,948 13	
United States Depositary at Cincinnati	219,009 83	
United States Depositary at Louisville	389,322 21	
United States Depositary at Pittsburg	57,966 10	
United States Depositary at Mobile	24,534 49	
United States Depositary at Oregon City	1,940 97	
United States Depositary at Santa Fé	310,240 76	
United States Depositary at Olympia	1,388 34—	2,025,006 20
In 86 National Bank Depositaries		2,971,974 45
Total amount in all the offices to the credit of United States Disbursing officers		$18,273,996 74

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the fiscal year there has been received of "conscience money" $17,299 21; total amount since Nov. 30, 1863, $21,291 81. The unavailable funds amount to $3,219,921 22; of this $93,782 10 is in coin, and $2,956,739 12 in currency. Total trust funds held by the Secretary, $6,138,000,—this is exclusive of special deposits in sealed packages.

THE SINKING FUND.

There were purchased for, and on account of, the Sinking Fund, after the 11th day of May, and before the 1st day of July, 1869, stocks of the United States, of the loans and amounts, and on which premiums were paid on each kind and amount, as follows:

Loans.	Principal.	Premium.	Totals.
Feb. 25, 1862	$1,420,000 00	$254,974 15	$1,674,974 15
March 3, 1864	70,000 00	11,725 00	81,725 00
June 30, 1864	1,051,000 00	163,844 50	1,214,844 50
March 3, 1865	425,000 00	74,980 00	499,980 00
Consols of 1865	461,500 00	73,430 00	534,930 00
Consols of 1867	4,718,000 00	748,803 10	5,466,803 10
Consols of 1868	305,000 00	49,442 50	354,442 50
Total	$8,650,000 00	$1,376,488 25	$10,026,488 25
There was paid in gold for the accrued interest on the above purchases	136,392 34		
Deduct amount of gold interest received	992 07—	135,400 49	
Total am't paid on above to July 1, 1869		$10,201,888 74	
Principal as above stated		8,650,000 00	
Bond donated by William P. Peters		1,000 00	
Total amount principal in sinking fund at close of fiscal year		$8,651,000 00	

Statement of Six Per Cent. Five-twenty United States Bonds, purchased for the Sinking Fund, between May 11 and Nov. 1, 1869.

Loans.	Principal.	Premium.	Total Cost.
Feb. 25, 1862	$2,740,500	$470,728 75	$3,211,228 75
March 3, 1864	137,000	25,180 50	162,180 50
June 30, 1864	2,025,200	337,140 80	2,362,340 80
March 3, 1865	1,041,000	182,501 77	1,223,501 77
Consols of 1865	3,712,300	642,106 51	4,355,406 51
Consols of 1867	7,870,950	1,274,646 14	8,945,596 14
Consols of 1868	516,000	86,736 40	602,736 40
Total	$17,544,500	$3,019,340 87	$20,863,840 87
Paid in gold for accrued interest		$249,210 50	
Received in gold for accrued interest		1,150 86	
Balance of accrued interest paid in coin			248,059 64
Total amount paid out on account of the Sinking Fund			$21,111,900 51

Statement of Six Per Cent. Five-twenty United States Bonds, purchased and held specially subject to the disposition of Congress during the months of July, August, September and October, in the year 1869.

Loans.	Principal.	Premium.	Total cost.
Feb. 25, 1863	$3,990,700	$785,097 13	$4,775,797 13
March 3, 1864	569,400	113,570 80	682,970 80
June 30, 1864	5,718,800	1,083,480 39	6,802,280 39
March 3, 1865	1,962,550	561,256 61	2,523,806 61
Consols of 1865	16,360,450	2,981,423 38	19,341,873 38
Consols of 1867	13,955,900	2,390,905 65	16,346,805 65
Consols of 1868	1,442,500	283,376 79	1,725,876 79
Total	$45,000,000	$8,169,206 75	$53,169,206 75
Paid for accrued interest in gold	$544,274 02		
Received for accrued interest in gold	970 50		
Balance of accrued interest paid in coin			543,303 52
Total amount paid out on account of this trust fund			$53,712,509 27

Consolidated Statement of United States Six Per Cent. Five-twenty Bonds, purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury since the 11th day of May last, and now held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian, on account of the Sinking Fund, and on account of a Fund held subject to the order of Congress, Nov. 1, 1869:

Loans.	Principal.	Premium.	Total.
Feb. 25, 1862	$6,731,200	$1,226,823 88	$7,957,023 88
March 3, 1864	709,400	136,751 00	846,151 00
June 30, 1864	7,744,500	1,420,621 19	9,165,121 19
March 3, 1865	4,005,000	744,058 38	4,747,058 38
Consols of 1865	20,073,750	3,623,534 89	23,697,284 89
Consols of 1867	21,526,850	3,965,641 79	25,592,491 79
Consols of 1868	1,968,500	370,113 19	2,338,613 19
Total	$62,844,500	$11,188,546 62	$74,033,046 62
Accrued interest paid for in coin	$732,484 82		
Accrued interest received in coin	2,121 36—	$730,363 16	
Total cost			$74,824,409 78

NOTE.—A bond for $1,000, donated by William P. Peters, is included.

Between the 11th day of May and the 25th day of November there were, Sundays excluded, 169 executive days. During this time there was paid for United States six per cent. bonds, on account of the sinking fund, and for the fund held subject to the order of Congress, interest and premium paid thereon included, $89,382,270 13. It will be seen that these payments exceed $500,000 for every working day, or over $3,000,000 in every week for the six months and a little over included in the above stated time. The Treasurer now holds in trust for the Secretary of the Treasury, on account of the two funds named, $78,478,800 in United States 6 per cent. stocks. The dividends on these stocks so held will net an income to the Treasury and for the reduction of the public debt of $4,528,728 per annum. There has already been received for interest on these bonds $704,304 in gold, which has been invested in United States bonds representing $787,800, which are held for the two funds above named. If the same rate of purchase is hereafter maintained, and the accruing interest invested semi-annually in like bonds, the whole national debt will thus be paid off in less than thirteen years.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Total amount of United States demand notes outstanding is given as $121,637 50; United States legal-tender notes, $355,935,194 90; fractional currency, first issue, $

MARINE DISASTERS.

Explosion on Shipboard in the Bay.

COLLISIONS ON THE NORTH RIVER.

A Steamer Foundered in the Gulf Stream and Three Men Drowned.

Terrible Naphtha Explosion on the North German Brig Der Fleiss Off Staten Island—The Captain and Crew Rescued.

On Thursday evening the North German brig *Der Fleiss*, Captain YULLIE EHRENREICH, with a cargo consisting of 1,531 barrels of naphtha, destined for Bilboa, Spain, anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I., awaiting favorable weather to proceed to sea. The Captain yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, lighted a blazing fire in the stove in the cabin, but had an opportunity of enjoying its cheerful effects but a moment, as in an instant there was a terrific explosion that shattered the brig almost to atoms. The Captain was blown through the cabin into the air fully twenty-five feet, landing in the waters of the Bay. The mate and cabin boy were hurled with lightning velocity over the railing of the vessel into the water, and all would have perished but for the fortunate appearance of the pilot boat *W. H. Webb*. The Captain was the first picked up, more dead than alive, his head and face presenting an awful spectacle. The mate and the boy MARX were afterward rescued by the crew of the same boat, who, at the risk of their lives, and of the safety of their craft, approached the new flame-enveloped brig and took off the remainder of the crew, who were clinging to the bowsprit. The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt throughout the villages of Tompkinsville and Stapleton, and the news of the disaster spreading like wildfire, the wharves and piers were crowded with thousands of spectators, who did all in their power to assist the crew of the ill-fated brig. Every effort that could be made to extinguish the fire was made, in vain. There were constant explosions of the casks of naphtha, and that rendered it extremely dangerous to approach the brig.

ORIGIN OF THE EXPLOSION.

The disaster may be attributed to the loose manner of packing away the naphtha in the hold of the vessel. The Legislature and the Common Council of New-York have passed laws to punish severely parties who store nitro-glycerine within the City limits; but they have doubtless overlooked another mighty agent of destruction—naphtha—which is a common article of merchandise, stored in warehouses and laboratories for its manufacture throughout the Metropolis.

Of the 1,500 and odd casks of this liquid stowed away in the hold of this vessel, fully one-third, it is said, were in a leaking condition, and the vapor was pent up between the decks. The cabin of the Captain, which was situated near the middle of the brig and immediately over a portion of the casks, served as an air-hole of escape for the vapor, and as soon as the fire was ignited in the stove the whole mass exploded. The major portion of the crew were attending to their various avocations in the forward part of the brig, and the fact of their being out of disaster was the report of the explosion and the rising of the masts and the greater portion of the deck into the air.

The Captain was taken to the Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, where his injuries were dressed by Dr. ANDERSON. He now lies in a critical condition, and it is possible that he will not survive his wounds. The mate and the injured lad were conveyed to the Sailors' Retreat, and are in a fair way of recovery. The vessel and cargo are entirely consumed, but are fully insured in home and foreign companies.

A Steamer Collides with the Iron-clad Miantonomoh and is Sunk.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning during, the prevailence of a heavy snow storm, the steamer *Sarah*, Captain JONES, belonging to the Swiftsure line of propellors plying between this port and Philadelphia, collided with the iron-clad monitor *Miantonomoh*, anchored off the Battery, while *en route* for the latter city, and received injuries from which she shortly afterward sunk. Fortunately no lives were lost. The boats of the monitor rescued her crew. During the confusion which prevailed on board during the collision it was at first supposed that a fireman was drowned, but he turned up afterward on board the monitor.

At this writing it is not known who was to blame, as the pilot avers that he did not see the lights on board the monitor, and the Commander of the latter states that he did not perceive the lights of the propeller. Shortly after the accident the *Sarah* went down in forty feet of water abreast of Bedloe's Island on Robbins' Reef. Her cargo consisted of various articles of merchandize consigned to parties in Philadelphia, which are mostly insured. The Coast Wrecking Company's vessels are now at work upon her with every prospect of raising her.

Collision on the North River—Sinking of a Schooner.

It has become lately almost an every-day occurrence to chronicle an accident or collision on the North and East Rivers through the criminal negligence of the pilots employed on the numerous ferryboats, and it is a matter of surprise that there has not happened a serious disaster involving the loss of many lives before this.

On the morning of Wednesday last, between 2 and 3 o'clock, while a schooner heavily laden with brick was on her way down the river, she was run into by the ferryboat *Pavonia*, and after floating down the stream a short distance sank abreast of the Spanish gunboat *Pizarro*, the officers of which heard cries for assistance, and responded by sending out boats, but were unable to find any persons floating. Passengers on the ferryboat, at the time of the occurrence, state that the boat went on her course without offering assistance.

Loss of the Steamer D. C. Haskin in the Gulf Stream.

News has arrived here that the steamer *D. C. Haskin*, which left New-York Nov. 15, for San Francisco, foundered in the Gulf Stream on the 17th. The first boat launched was swamped and destroyed alongside. The steward and two seamen were drowned by the loss of this boat. Another boat left the vessel with four persons, and was not afterward seen. The Captain's boat, with himself, the first assistant-engineer and ten men left the ship at 10 o'clock P. M., and steered northwest, until they were picked up by the schooner *Gasmere* on Nov. 19.

They were landed at Bermuda on the 27th. Eighteen men were left on board of the steamer by the Captain constructing a raft. The Captain now lies ill at Bermuda. The remainder of the crew of the *Haskin* were brought to this port from Bermuda by the steamer *Fish Hee* Thursday night.

The *D. C. Haskin* was a river steamer of 1,100 tons burden, and was intended to run on the Sacramento River. She was owned by persons in San Francisco.

Church Jubilee To-morrow.

The golden jubilee of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church (near Grand-street) will be celebrated to-morrow. The semi-centennial sermon will be preached, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, by Rev. W. W. NEWELL, the pastor. In the afternoon the Sabbath School will hold appropriate exercises, and in the evening at 7 o'clock reunion services will take place in the church. The music of the evening will be conducted by former members of the choir, who will be accompanied by the flute, violin and violoncello, instead of the organ. A numerous attendance is looked for.

Stolen Goods Seized by Custom House Officers—A Heavy Burglary.

The establishment of ESHER & Co., No. 148 Duane-street, was, on Sept. 13, entered by burglars, who forced an entrance through the roof, and stole about $14,000 worth of silks, &c. The goods were removed to the Sixth-avenue, where they were stored in the cellar of Mr. PALITZ, pastry cook, who supposed they were preserved fruits. On Sunday last, PALITZ discovered the true nature of the goods, and, suspecting they had been smuggled, gave information of the fact to Collector GRINNELL, so that when the goods were being removed on Monday, they were at once seized. The thieves became alarmed and made their escape, and $7,000 worth of the stolen goods were conveyed to the Custom House. PALITZ subsequently gave a full description of the men to Captain BURDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who succeeded in arresting ANDREW BOUSARET, and took him to the Tombs. As Mr. ESHER could not properly describe how the burglary was committed, the prisoner was remanded for further evidence.

MR. RICHARDSON'S FUNERAL.

Services at the Astor House Yesterday—Remarks of Rev. Mr. Frothingham and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Funeral services over the remains of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON took place, at noon yesterday, in one of the ladies' parlors of the Astor House. Among those present were Hon. HORACE GREELEY, WHITELAW REID, THOS. W. KNOX, OLIVER JOHNSON, JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE and other associates of the deceased in the editorial department of the *Tribune*, SAMUEL SINCLAIR, the publisher of the paper, with his wife, E. C. STEDMAN and a large number of journalists and friends of the deceased, both male and female. In the centre of the parlor a handsome silver-mounted rosewood coffin, strewn with camellias, inclosed the remains, which were exposed to view, clad in citizen's dress, and bearing a lifelike appearance. On the coffin lid was a silver plate surrounded by a wreath of flowers and bearing the following inscription:

ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, died Dec. 2, 1869, aged 36 years, 8 months and 26 days.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM opened the funeral services by reading passages from the New Testament, from the Psalms and other portions of Scripture, and closing with an appropriate poetical extract. He then made a few remarks, substantially as follows:

REMARKS OF REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM.

DEAR FRIENDS: We stand here at this moment in the presence of God. The world is not with us in this chamber; only that Great Spirit which searcheth all hearts; that infinite forgiveness that smooths all the rough places of our lives. Let us feel that we are in the presence of the All-Holy Eye. Let our thoughts be gentle, our feelings kind, our hopes sweet, pure and high. Being asked to say a few words, I shall not trouble you but by touching upon the secrets—the sad secrets—of the history of him who lies here—a history so suddenly and so sadly ended. Let us leave those secrets to Him who knoweth all and who seeth all from the beginning. It is not for us to probe these wounds or to sit in judgment upon the dead. The man whose body lies before us—stricken down in the middle of life—was a man who asked no favors for himself while he lived. He was a clear-sighted man, clear headed, strong of purpose and brave. Were he alive he would answer for himself; while he lived he answered for himself. His heart was uncovered and all might look therein. During his sickness no complaint escaped his lips; though much of the time suffering great pain he never spoke of pain. No harsh word, or judgment, or criticism fell from his lips; no reflection on the deeds, words or motives of others; no word against his enemies; nothing but unspeakable gratitude to his friends. He was a man of great industry and energy, and he employed himself in assisting, enlightening and helping his fellow-men. He was a generous, a warm and a constant friend, with powers of mind and heart that won the respect and love of those who knew him. On the latest incidents of his life I pass no judgment. We await the judgment of his friends, and those who knew him most intimately and longest, speak most kindly of him and say he was a just and pure man. For myself, I believe with all my soul that he was an earnest, pure-minded and true man. If he was sometimes mistaken, so are we all. If he was sometimes imprudent, so are we all. But in my judgment his mistakes were infrequent, his imprudences small, and such as would require but a thin vail of charity to cover them. It seems to me that he conducted himself with singular discretion. Let us remember how complicated is this life of ours; let us remember how every time we move we put our finger on some spring, and this spring may be, as in this case, a spring that causes death. And let us remember the great hereafter, when we shall all stand before the Supreme Judge of the Universe, and when Infinite Love will pronounce upon the upshot of all we have done and all we have been. We believe in perfect recompense for all, both the evil and the good, that may be done here below. For the real let our thoughts be gentle, our speech be gentle, and our feelings kind. For the unfortunate man who brought our friend to his untimely end, let us make allowance for his infirmity, his misjudgment and his passion, and spread over him the mantle of charity. Let us judge him as we would wish to be judged if we were in his place. Let us remember in her bereavement the woman who is left alone by the death of him so recently made her husband, whose past has been so sad and whose future appears so hard and bitter; let us hope with all our hearts that she may be strong and that she may be aided from on High to battle with the sad misfortunes that beset her path through life. And let us think of the little ones who are left childless and fatherless by this calamity, and pray that they may be sustained in their affliction by kind and sympathising friends.

At the close of Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM's remarks, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who, with Mrs. BEECHER, was present, stepped to the centre of the room, and, resting his hand upon the coffin, spoke as follows:

REMARKS BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

If I believed that this man had broken down the garden walls and plucked the fairest flower of a neighbor's garden, and that he was struck dead in the heat of this moral crime, I should have no word to say. But silence would add one more to those troubles that have fallen upon him and I do not mean to be silent, but to join myself to the number of those who believe this man to be a true man and that, in his past sad history, he behaved himself morally, demeaning himself so that his conscience was true before God, and I trust one day his name will be before men. I cannot bear witness to his private worth from my own personal knowledge. I knew him without being acquainted with him. But those who were most intimate with him—those that counseled with him step by step, both men and women, who are themselves virtuous and above reproach—testify that both he, and she who is left to mourn his absence, have always lived in a prudential manner; they behaved in the main virtuously and rightly—that they did not violate those Christian canons of morality which are and should always have been, dear to the Christian heart of the community. And believing, therefore, in the substantial integrity and virtue of his course, I was called, and with alacrity came at his bidding but a day or two before he died. I went often to the throne of grace during the anguish of my country's trial with those men who stood by her most faithfully, and I vowed that they should be my brothers, and that as long as I lived, come what might, if they carried themselves faithfully toward my native land they should not lack a friend in me. There were two classes engaged in fighting that rebellion—those who were in the field and those who kept up the heart and spirit of the country at home. Among the latter he occupied a foremost place, and did his work nobly and well, and I am willing to stand by his side in this hour of darkness and disrepute if it needs be. For, my friends, how strange is this hour that you and I see. Death settles all enmities in ordinary cases; death reconciles bitterest foes; but here is a case where death creates enemies, and leaves no peace even in the grave. The lion in his strength and in his own fastnesses is able to defend himself, but no sooner has the cruel arrow of the huntsman laid him low than he is set upon by every vile thing, every beetle, every fly, every crawling worm. Now that he is down, flesh flies are all around about him, and death, that is to most men a truce to old enemies, is the very arraying of the battle against him. It is a shame, a sorrow, and a disgrace that it should be so. All the more need is there therefore that those who knew him, and knew that he was a pure and true man, should in this hour stand fearlessly for his integrity, and should not let she who bears his name go down in the darkness and trouble by reason of the misapprehensions and slanders that have fallen upon him. He cares no more for it himself, but oh! there are children who bear his name; there is the household which must-loving much—suffer much; and there are faithful friends who are witnesses of his integrity. For their sakes we stand here to-day, not for a felon, but for a man worthy to be honored. In taking my farewell of this corpse, I believe that I take leave of a man whom one need not be ashamed to call a friend. Let us unite in prayer.

PRAYER BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Holy and just Thou art O God. Thy eye pierces all concealment and all obscurity. Thou can'st read the secrets which are hidden from men. We must once more draw near to Thee, O Thou that givest courage in times of trouble. We hear no voice, we reach out and find no hand that we can touch, yet Thou dost come to us fulfilling the promises Thou hast made. Be pleased in Thy providence to clear away all doubts and darkness that have settled on Thy servant who lies before us. Be pleased to establish truth and justice, and we beseech of Thee, O Lord our God, that thou wilt spread abroad throughout the community, those agitated and torn with various discordant themes, a blessed mind, a clearer judgment and more temperate feeling. Especially for that handmaid would we pray, who was led by him and is now leading. Never leave her, never forsake her; and may there be no day so dark and no hour so desolate that she may not find that consolation which alone can come from Thee. We pray for those who bear his name. May there be those who will take care of them, and may life bring its blessings to them. We beseech Thee that Thou wilt draw near to all those whose friendship has been grievously wounded. And may they have that divine blessing which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow. Oh for the spirit of God among men, and for larger trust. Oh for more simplicity and truth. Nor would we forget him who lies imprisoned, and in this hour of our sadness and sorrow, oh, God, remember him with forgiveness, and graciousness, and kindness, and overrule all events that are yet to transpire, for the furtherance of truth and justice. And to the Father, Son and Holy Spirit will be the praise forever. Amen.

At the close of the prayer Mr. BEECHER stated that the body of the deceased would remain where it then was until 2 o'clock P. M., when it would be removed to the boat and be conveyed to Franklin, Mass., where the more formal funeral services would be held.

After the services were over, a large number of friends of the late Mr. RICHARDSON visited the parlor where the body lay and took a last view of the remains. Mrs. RICHARDSON was not present at the services.

GERMAN WORKINGMEN.

The Labor Movement Among the Germans—The Cabinetmakers' Colony—The Carvers' Strike—Barbers' and Tailors' Reform Movement—Culinary Exhibition—Workingmen's Library, &c.

In our review of the German trades and labor movement in this City last week, allusion was made to the colony of [the German cabinetmakers at Astoria. The following details of the operations of these men, who, under the cooperative system, are engaged in establishing their own homesteads in the vicinity of the City, where most of them are employed, will be of considerable interest to the reader. It appears that 1,183 lots, each worth $300, have been disposed of to members, while 259 are still on hand. The financial exhibit of the society shows, that section one has paid on property $61,000, while $12,381 have been deposited in bank; and on the 15th of this month possession of the property will be taken. Section two numbers 1,500 lots, on which $8,500 have been paid, and $5,600 have been deposited in bank. These amounts have been paid by the members in weekly installments of $2 each. Surveyors and workmen have been engaged during the past week in laying out the "Broadway," and other streets, and the erection of buildings, on the cooperative plan, will be commenced as soon as that work is completed.

The woodcarvers' strike, alluded to last week, is, as yet, confined to only one establishment, the owners of which insist that the workmen shall continue work on Saturdays until 6 P. M., instead of at 5 o'clock, as the rules of the society prescribe. The men on the strike are under the protection of the society, and are supported from the funds of the society at the rate of $9 per week each. It is likely that the strike will extend to other establishments, as the majority of the employers are disposed to enforce their own views in this matter.

The journeymen barbers, who formed a Union some three months since, continue to agitate the question of reducing the hours of their labor, and action has been taken by the other trade organizations to aid them in their movement. Tailors' Union No. 1, a very numerous organization, composed of the German shop tailors, resolved, in order to further the movement of the barbers, that none of its members shall patronize a barber shop after 8 o'clock in the evening, and similar action has been taken by other trade organizations. The journeymen bakers have also established an exchange for the benefit of members out of employment, which is located at No. 140 Hester-street, and proves very successful in its operations.

The German shop tailors have had under advisement the question of joining the International Union of the United States and Canada, and it appears that Unions Nos. 2, 5 and 6 have pronounced in its favor, while Union No. 1 has submitted it to the Central Delegation. The proposition to establish workshops for this class of tailoring, to do away with the system of working in their dingy dwellings, is assuming shape. Subscription lists have been prepared, and as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers have been obtained, these separate workshops will be opened.

The German machinists and metalworkers propose to form a benevolent society as an auxiliary to their Trade Union, and have also opened a labor (or trade) exchange, which, according to the last report, is doing very well.

A German Coopers' Union is in the course of formation, and will probably be completed at a meeting to be held in the course of a week.

The delegates of the custom tailors contributed $100 for the Collar Cooperative Company of Troy.

The German cooks, employed in the principal hotels in the City, held their fifth annual reunion at the Union Assembly Rooms, which embraced a sort of an exhibition of the culinary specimens of art, and was a creditable affair throughout.

The German deskmakers are engaged in forming a union, and have established their headquarters in No. 149 Essex-street.

The German Workingmen's Union Library was opened this week at their headquarters, in Broome-street. It comprises several valuable works, and among others the works of HUMBOLDT, FREILIGRETH and others.

New-York Workingmen's Association—Address on Cheap Labor—An Exhortation to Oppose the Importation of Coolies.

At the regular bi-monthly meeting of the New-York Workingmen's Association last evening, at No. 267 Bowery, Mr. ALEXANDER MCDONALD, President of the Miners' Association of Great Britain, addressed a few remarks to the meeting on the object of his visit to this country—to study the condition of the workingmen; with this purpose he had traveled through all the States and Territories. He had visited California, where he observed the Chinamen at home and remarked that their civilization was at a lower depth than the lowest depth of Christian degradation. From his observations there he came to the conclusion that cheap labor was the dearest labor, and was not calculated to promote the moral and social condition of the country. He advised the workingmen to use every effort against the importation of Chinese slaves, for if such a barbaric element were allowed in the country the working men would be brought down to the level of the Chinese, who were under the impression that, as they were an older people, the Anglo-Saxon race should submit to them.

Mr. TROUP, Chairman of a special committee, reported that Judge GARVIN was astonished at the decision of Justice GALE, who recently a judgment against the Laborers' Society for sick-money claimed by a member to whom it was not legally due, inasmuch as he had not complied with the by-laws. The Society had resisted the claim, because it involved a very serious question.

A delegate having complained of the non-attendance of Mr. KENNIS, a member of a committee, the President excused the absentee on the ground that his whole time was engaged in opposing the election of "an arrogant Alderman, who once used insulting language to the members of a typographical union."

A delegate replied that members should mind their own business first, and let politicians mind their's too.

The meeting shortly after adjourned.

Railroad Freights to the West—Change in the Tariff of Rates.

The Erie, the New-York Central, and the Pennsylvania Central Railway Companies have agreed upon a tariff of rates for the carrying of freight during the coming Winter months, subject to difference in classification by Western roads. Sugar, coffee, molasses, soda ash in casks, and crockery, earthen and stone ware in hogsheads and crates, are retained in the list of "special" rates, and other kinds of goods heretofore ranked as "special" are now considered as fourth-class freights. On "special," as well as on first and second class freights, there is a slight increase of charges, while the third and fourth classes are left about the same as before. The new tariff goes into operation on Monday next. As indicating the tariff agreed upon for freight-age from New-York westward, we subjoin the following rates, in cents per 100 pounds, to principal points, taken from the revised schedule:

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Special.
To Erie, Penn.	99	76	59	48	32
To Bull City, Penn.	112	95	75	60	45
To Columbus, Ohio	124	107	82	67	44
To Cincinnati, Ohio	142	122	94	76	50
To Toledo, Ohio	120	103	80	64	43
To St. Paul, Minn.	240	190	190	140	130
To Indianapolis, Ind.	148	127	98	79	53
To Terre Haute, Ind.	180	153	118	94	68
To Detroit, Mich.	108	93	72	58	42
To Kalamazoo, Mich.	126	108	107	86	72
To Chicago, Ill.	150	130	100	80	55
To Springfield, Ill.	180	155	119	96	64
To Louisville, Ky.	172	150	118	96	66
To Nashville, Tenn.	197	165	134	109	74
To Memphis, Tenn.	209	183	148	121	84
To Kansas City, Mo.	251	216	169	144	111
To St. Joseph, Mo.	251	216	169	144	111
To Des Moines, Iowa	240	210	170	135	103
To Keokuk, Iowa	196	171	134	109	76
To Fond du Lac, Wis.	195	170	135	110	85
To Milwaukee, Wis.	150	130	100	80	55
To Lawrence, Kansas	251	241	190	161	129
To Leavenworth, Kansas	216	199	144	111	111
To Omaha, Neb.	275	240	190	150	125

A Retired Merchant Dies from Poison.

On Thursday evening last SAMUEL G. DOUGHTY, a retired merchant, who has boarded for some time at the New-York Hotel, Broadway, was noticed to be in a very nervous and excitable condition. To relieve himself of the nervousness, he has been occasionally in the habit of using morphine, although without any direct medical advice. At 10 o'clock Thursday night he was discovered in his room insensible, and on the table was found a phial half filled with a strong dilution of morphine. Medical assistance was secured, but it was too late to save him, as he died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest, and it was decided that DOUGHTY died from an overdose of morphine taken by mistake, there being no evidence of any suicidal intent.

THE WHISKY WAR.

A Military Expedition to "Irishtown."

Seizure of Thirteen Illicit Distilleries.

The Revenue Officers Attacked by the Mob—Copious Streams of Whisky in the Streets—The Objects of the Movement Successfully Accomplished.

The denizens of the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, while cooking their early breakfasts, yesterday morning, were somewhat astonished at hearing the tread of an army under their windows, and the rather unusual sounds peculiar to the deploying of armed forces. And when the long-drawn-out sound of "halt" was echoed, up went hundreds of windows and out went hundreds of heads to see what was the matter. What could it mean? was the question with many, while with the devoted whisky distillers there was a suspicion that the extraordinary military display had something to do with them. The Democracy had preached to them that General GRANT's Administration was wasting the public money; that Radical officeholders were swallowing the taxes, and that as for them it was their duty to pay no taxes for the support of an Administration they didn't like, and which they didn't elect. As taxpayers (!) they were determined to resist all encroachments upon their liberties as freedom-loving citizens, (freedom always meaning the kind that Fifth Ward Democrats are willing to enjoy but not to extend to others.) To make whisky, and to sell whisky, and to drink whisky, and electing JOHN CLANCY Alderman, are the only things that save the Fifth Ward—the Gibraltar of Brooklyn Democracy. Long have the illicit distillers of this region enjoyed immunity from interference, and they have manufactured untold quantities of the stimulating fluid without paying the Government the taxes due thereupon. True, stills had been captured and carried away by indefatigable internal revenue officers and United States Marshals in times gone by, but other stills took the places of the old ones, and whisky making went on just as before. The Fifth Ward must have whisky, even if they had to make it themselves. If not it would be impossible for them on great election occasions to have the votes counted "straight" for their side. They must have whisky, and they would make it in spite of the Government, which might pay its national debt as it liked, but no whisky tax for them.

This much is necessary to be said to announce why the United States authorities combined yesterday morning to execute the laws that have been framed for the common weal. It has been demonstrated so often in the Fifth Ward, adjacent as it lies to the Navy Yard, that the illicit whisky makers, whose name is legion, hold the Government and its officers in utter contempt; that the authorities have resolved upon the plan of taking a summary course in order to execute the laws and collect the revenue—hence the descent which was made upon the distillers yesterday. Being determined to root out these vile dens, General PLEASONTON, Collector of the Fourth Internal Revenue District, New-York, made one of the greatest whisky raids on record. Thirteen distilleries were utterly demolished, from which were taken and stored in the Navy Yard several pumps, stills, worms of various dimensions, a doubler, worm tub, thirty-five barrels of whisky, worth altogether several thousand dollars.

In view of the desperate character of the men of that neighborhood, and in remembrance of former difficulties in the same field, General PLEASONTON applied to the Government for military aid, which was freely accorded. Major-General MCDOWELL having command of the Department of the East, ordered out the regulars of the harbor garrison to cooperate with the revenue officers. The force consisted of 500 men of different arms of the service, commanded by Generals VOGDES, KIDDOO and ABBOTT, viz.: 250 of the First United States Artillery, from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and 250 infantry from Governor's Island and Fort Schuyler. These were taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 4 A. M. yesterday by the steamers *Pope Catlin* and *Henry Smith*. At the same hour fifty men in citizen's attire—veterans and members of the Grand Army of the Republic—mustered outside the Revenue office, No. 61 Chambers-street, in this City, where they were joined by Colonel CLIFFORD THOMPSON, General PLEASONTON's deputy, who commanded the expedition. At 5 o'clock column was formed and the men marched to the foot of Chambers-st., East River, where they embarked on the Navy Yard tender *Katalpa* and started to meet the regular troops. It was snowing very hard at the time of departure, but the men, mostly Germans, were evidently in excellent spirits and seemed to enjoy the affair as a reminder of their former campaigning. Generals PLEASONTON and VOGDES, Colonel WILLARD BULLARD, R. M. COONEY, MALCOLM WALLACE and Colonel JAS. H. STEVENS, with a few members of the Press, took passage on the vessel. At 6 A. M. she reached the Yard, where the military already were drawn up in line. A council of war was held by the officers, and Colonel THOMPSON's party received their axes and crowbars. It was resolved to divide the troops and working party into three detachments, each of them to be assigned respectively to the command of Colonels CLIFFORD THOMPSON, WILLARD BULLARD and R. M. COONEY. The consolidation of forces having been satisfactorily consummated, and the commander of each detail having received specific orders, the troops moved in column through the main gate of the Navy Yard, and treated the denizens of that portion of the Fifth Ward, contiguous to the Navy Yard, to a thorough surprise by deploying, right and left, immediately upon issuing from the Navy Yard, and stationing detachments in Water-street, Little-street, Hudson-avenue, and other adjoining thoroughfares, where illicit distilling is actively prosecuted, metaphorically speaking, beneath the acute and generous olfactory organ of Uncle Sam aforesaid. When the troops were in position Colonel THOMPSON and party proceeded to a distillery in Little Water-street, which was being worked at the moment. The Colonel ran rapidly to the door with the hope of intercepting the distillers, who made a rapid retreat from the premises. Calling his gang, he set them to work vigorously, and ere long brought to light a number of vats filled with the boiling liquid, and two complete sets of distilling apparatus. This den was situated in the centre of a lot surrounded by shanties, whose inmates, startled by the noise of axes and sounds of general demolition, poured into the open space and indulged in the bitterest invectives against the officers. There were many men among them who were not at all careful to use choice epithets, but were by far too free with their threats of violence. Seeing danger ahead, if these fellows were permitted to remain longer near the workmen, Colonel THOMPSON stepped up to the ringleader and ordered him off the premises. The man refused to go, and gave evidence in the most insulting manner of his determination to resist the authorities and get up a riot. With coolness and promptitude, the Colonel seized the man by the nape of the neck and ran him out of the alley. Here, then, there seemed to be every prospect of trouble, but on being reinforced by a Sergeant and guard from the artillery on Water-street, Colonel THOMPSON pursued operations briskly. The reinforcements were posted in and around the scene of conflict. On the other streets, in like manner, Colonel BULLARD, R. M. COONEY, and JEROME B. WAAS, aided by Generals KIDDOO, and ABBOTT, and Colonel BEST made short work of numerous distilleries in like manner. These gentlemen, like Colonel THOMPSON, personally directing the movements of the stalwart men with the satin insignia of authority, who were armed with axes and crowbars, and who, despite all revolutionary and riotous rumblings, made, under the awe-inspiring presence of the regulars, the following seizure of stills:

One on Little-street, said to belong to SAMUEL WHITING; one in United States-street, near Little, to CAREY; one in United States-street, near Little, to JAMES MORAN, and another to MCMAHON; two in Plymouth-street, said to be owned by BRYDGES and GAFFNEY; one in Plymouth-street, near Gold, and one in Little-street, the reputed owners of which are OSBORNE & MULLADY, and WHITEFORD & BRADY, respectively.

Among the rumors occasioned by the movements of the Government officers was one of an organized resistance being contemplated. Among these were prominently mentioned "The Rangers," one hundred strong, under command of the valiant Captain DOUGHERTY, and two target companies, something less than a thousand strong, marshaled by other valorous commandants. But no serious offensive demonstration was made. By 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon the excitement was at an end. The troops took up the line of march for the Navy Yard, guarding in their centre the working revenue force, which was the especial aversion of the populace. From 11 to 12:30 the carmen of the stills seized were compelled by the revenue officials to cart so much of the whisky as they desired to be taken to the Navy Yard. A detachment of soldiers surrounded the cart, and were followed by a hooting and yelling crowd to the gates. Plymouth, Little and John streets were crowded with the inhabitants of the classic locality of "Irishtown," and they were not slow in expressing their opinion of the revenue officers.

The most extensive seizure of the day was made in United States-street, at the further end from Little-street, and almost against the Navy Yard wall.

From the centre of a large wooden shed was tumbled out the largest and best apparatus yet seized. It was smoking hot, appeared to have been in full blast very recently, and was worth at least $2,000. Under this still in gigantic casks were thousands of gallons of dirty liquid, showing that the trade which was carried on here was not insignificant by any means. Buildings were ripped up, and tumbled down, floors were raised to find beneath more evidences and apparatus of the trade, and while all this was proceeding many curses, both loud and deep, were showered on the curse-proof heads of the deputies. Men who lived within the square invested by the authorities were seen sneaking in groups of twos, threes, and dozens, and with lowering looks and clenched teeth and fists, seemed to talk about sometime being able to destroy the enemy in detail.

As the troops were gathered on Little-street, awaiting the order to return to the Navy Yard, they were surprised with a shower of bricks from some of the housetops and upper windows. After that the eyes of the soldiers were kept upon the roofs of the houses.

Finally the order was given to march, and the step taken amid the derisive shouts, jeers and hisses of the crowd. The column formed with the artillery on the right, the workmen in the centre, and the infantry, under General KIDDOO, on the left. At the word it commenced its march along Little, through Water-street, and down Hudson-avenue toward the Navy Yard. The streets were literally thronged with men and women burning with a desire to wreak a summary vengeance upon the devoted heads of the Internal Revenue officers and men. As they neared the corner of Plymouth-street a perfect shower of bricks and stones fell upon the centre; several men were struck. One had his head cut badly, another his nose, and not a few were more or less injured. "Close up!" rang out the order from the officers as the appearance of things grew more serious. At this moment Colonel THOMPSON was struck in the back with a brick, as were also Messrs. WALLACE and STEVENS. They turned immediately, drew their revolvers and faced the mob, determined not to be driven off any faster than they had concluded to go. There was every prospect of a desperate fight, as doubtless there would have been had not General KIDDOO faced his men about, confronted the infuriated mob, and advancing in line upon them compelled them to retire. Their retreat being covered in this manner, the men succeeded in getting into the Navy Yard without having sustained much injury. One of them, however, received a blow from an ax on the back of his head. He was badly cut and removed to the Marine Hospital. Some of the New-York reporters were mistaken for Revenue *attachés* because they wore similar badges, and narrowly escaped with their lives. At 2:30 P. M. the party reembarked for their several destinations, the soldiers to the forts and the Revenue officers to their accustomed places.

Of course, there was much seen and heard during the morning which was of an extremely ludicrous character. Among the incidents were the following:

A still had been seized and placed on a cart ready for transportation to the Navy Yard. The soldiers, who had been placed to guard the horse, cart and driver, were withdrawn. Several young men sauntering about, seeing the still unguarded, leaped upon the cart, and at a rattling pace drove away, leaving the driver standing upon the side walk. When the guard returned, not being able to find the still, they took the driver in lieu.

A detachment of soldiers was guarding a small worm on Little street. Two young fellows, strolling along, quietly pulled it from under their legs and dashed off with it. One of the soldiers started in pursuit, but the youngsters had got into the crowd, and the worm changed hands so quickly, and the spectators were so unconscious of anything unusual occurring, that he was compelled to return without it.

The soldiers and revenue officers were compelled to take a good deal of "chaff" from the fellows, but at that they made no bones, they paid but little attention. They were advised of the existence of illicit stills in remarkably strange places, and men with unheard of names were said to manufacture most singular whisky from the queerest kind of materials. No tongues were so loud as those of the women, and their sallies provoked frequent laughter.

The number of stills seized is thirteen, and as it is understood that there are more illicit stills in the same region, it is not improbable that the "good work" will be protracted until they are all unearthed. The quantity of whisky poured on the streets in its pure state will surely go a great way toward disinfecting the Fifth Ward, even if it fails in reducing the rate of mortality. The general opinion relative to the streams of whisky is, that pouring it out was the quickest way to settle disputes.

LUNACY AND INEBRIETY.

When is a Man a Lunatic?—An Interesting Case of Habeas Corpus in the Supreme Court.

A few days ago, as already published in the TIMES, one HERMANN ALBERT, aged about 35 years, was brought before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, at the Supreme Court Chambers, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge from the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island was asked on the ground that he was not a lunatic in any proper sense of that word, and that his detention there was illegal. The affidavits were so conflicting as to the questions of fact that Justice INGRAHAM directed that further testimony be taken. After three days spent in taking the depositions of physicians, relatives of the respective parties, officers of the Asylum, &c., the case was brought before the Court again yesterday. The substance of the whole evidence appears to be about as follows: The writ was obtained upon the petition of the wife of Mr. ALBERT, who claimed that she was married to him in the fore part of November; that she is very anxious to enjoy the society of her husband, but that she could not for the reason that his father had caused his confinement in the Lunatic Asylum. She did not believe he was a lunatic; he had always treated her with great kindness, and even with gentleness and affection since the marriage; she had assurances from him that if released he would be to her all that a husband ought to be to a wife. The testimony of the father was to the effect that he could not trust his son; he was addicted to drinking liquor to such an extent that he had no control over himself after he had taken a couple of glasses; he had knocked his father down and beaten him while in a condition of inebriety. He, the prisoner, had been in several lunatic asylums, among which he named the Bloomingdale and the Blackwell's Island institutions. His boy, he thought, was so demoralized by the free use of rum and whisky, that when under the influence of those liquors, or when in a position where he could get them, he was not himself; in fact, that he was insane.

One of the physicians testified that although at any given moment while in a Court room he might be entirely sane, yet without any obvious cause he perhaps would be a raving maniac before leaving it. This witness had examined Mr. ALBERT very carefully, and had had an opportunity to observe all the symptoms of his disease. ALBERT, it seems, has hitherto been an insurance agent, and hence two or three Presidents, or other officials of insurance companies, were called and examined. The substance of their evidence was that they did not consider the man at all dangerous. They did not know that he could be called insane, except when under the influence of liquor.

Judge INGRAHAM said that after listening to all the testimony he felt it his duty to discharge Mr. ALBERT. Some of the medical testimony he did not put much confidence in.

Mr. ALBERT thereupon arose and began to make a speech. He said, "Your Honor does not know how I have been situated, or your Honor would be a little more lenient."

Judge INGRAHAM—I say you are discharged. The mistake has probably been that you were put into the Lunatic Asylum instead of the Asylum for Inebriates. Now you must reform your habits.

Mr. ALBERT, (interrupting)—But your Honor does not understand my case at all. The necessities of my business and the troubles I have have had in my domestic affairs have driven me to drink.

Judge INGRAHAM—If your business is such that it necessitates drinking to excess, then I say to you that you had better abandon your business.

Mr. ALBERT—If the Court please I had no alternative. I did the best I could. My troubles have been so great—but I am not a drunkard in the ordinary sense of that term.

Judge INGRAHAM—Well, you reform your habits now, attend to your duties to your family, and, soberly, attend to your business relations. If you get into the Inebriate

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
WILLIAM TELL. (Italian Opera.) Characters by Mme. Briol, Signors Lefranc, Reyna and others.
MATINEE as 1 o'clock—LA SONNAMBULA. (Italian opera.) Leading characters by Miss Kellogg and Messrs. Errani and Colette.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. and 8th-av.
FRA DIAVOLO (English opera.) Characters by Miss Emma Howson, Messrs. Bowler, Peakes and Drayton.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
KING HENRY IV. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Walter and Hamilton, and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—TIME AND THE HOUR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HENRY DUNBAR. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, C. Fisher and Miss Louisa Moore.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. Leading characters by Mrs. Chanfrau, Messrs. Lewis, Clarke and Polk.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—DADDY GRAY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
MARY WARNER. Leading character by Miss Kate Bateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FIRE FLY. Leading character by Miss Lotta.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DARIUS DUTTON. Leading character by Mr. Robinson.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LADY OF THE LAKE, DODGING FOR A WIFE, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon and evening—KENILWORTH. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

EMPIRE RINK BUILDING.
53d-st. and 3d-av.
EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS.
23d-st. and 4th-av.
POPULAR CONCERT. Artists: Miss Jennie Kempton, Messrs. Morgan and Hill.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The difficulty arising out of the landing of the French telegraph cable on American shores has, according to a telegram from Paris, been adjusted in an amicable manner.

Carlist conspiracies have again been discovered in Spain, a Madrid dispatch says, and several arrests have been made, and measures taken to prevent a fresh outbreak.

The British man-of-war *Monarch* with the body of the late Mr. PEABODY on board, is ready to sail, but she will probably await the arrival of the other vessels of the squadron. Her cabins have been draped in black cloth and white silk.

The Chinese Embassy, with Mr. BURLINGAME, presented their credentials to the King of Prussia yesterday, and were received with the usual formalities.

The Lancashire cotton mills are working full hours again.

The Portugese Government is preparing to lay a cable from Portugal to America by way of the Azores, and tenders are invited for the construction and laying of the cable.

A London dispatch says that a pre-synodal Conference was held yesterday in Rome, when an allocution was delivered and the officers of the Ecumenical Council took the official oaths. The London *Times* says that Gallicanism is rampant in Rome; the German and Austrian Bishops demur to the infallibility; discord among the Italians is feared, and things look ominous for the Council. It is not clear whether the Council will bring peace or a sword to the Church.

Several of the suppressed Republican journals in Madrid have been permitted to reappear.

The French Corps Legislatif was agitated yesterday by a demand from M. ROCHEFORT that the National Guard be ordered to guard the hall of the Corps in future, for the protection of the members. Cheers and derisive cries followed, after the first burst of astonishment from all parts of the hall. The Opposition applauded, but the majority protested against the demand and the favor with which it had been received. The fears of Baudin riots were not realized yesterday in Paris.

GENERAL.

Four entire blocks and three-fourths of two other blocks in Galveston, Texas, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

The house of E. H. HALL, Holyoke, Mass., was robbed by burglars on Thursday night, and $9,000 in United States bonds stolen. Three arrests on suspicion have been made.

Major CHADWICK has declined the nomination of the "Citizens'" Party in Boston for Mayor, in order to promote harmony in the Republican ranks.

The President has appointed JAMES H. FISK Commissioner on the Oregon Railroad Company, *vice* JESSE APPLEGATE, declined.

It is understood that the Board of Officers to settle the question of rank of line and staff officers in the navy have recommended, among other things, that Surgeons and Paymasters of the fleet, Fleet Engineers and Surgeons, Paymasters and Engineers of more than twelve years' standing, shall rank with Commanders; Surgeons, Paymasters and Chief Engineers of less than twelve years, and the Secretaries of the Admiral and Vice-Admiral, shall rank with Lieutenants. This is below the rank held by these officers for several years past.

Fourteen barges of coal were sunk in the Ohio River, on Thursday night, between Brown's Island and Wellsburg.

Scarlet fever prevails to such an extent in Marcus, Ill., that the public schools have been closed.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, says important dispatches are expected from England regarding the Red River revolt. The Grand Vicar, THEBAULT, of Montreal, Colonel ERMATINGER and Colonel DE SALABERRY are to proceed to the Northwest to endeavor to effect a settlement of the difficulty with the half-breeds.

In the Tennessee Legislature, yesterday, a resolution requesting the Constitutional Convention to confer suffrage on women was referred to a special committee. The House resolution, asking the removal, by Congress, of disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment, was passed by the Senate. A bill reducing the taxes from four to two mills on the dollar, passed to a third reading.

The National Board of Trade in Richmond, at the session of yesterday, discussed, among other topics, the double track railway to the centre of the sources of grain, which was laid on the table, and the Niagara Ship Canal, accompanied by a resolution urging Congress to action on the subject. The question of the annexation of Canada entered into the considerations affecting this enterprise, and the adoption of the resolution finally turned upon the possible influence of the canal upon that political contingency.

Mayor SHURTLEFF, of Boston, was last night renominated as the "citizens'" candidate for Mayor.

A number of Mormons from Utah have settled in Jackson County, Kansas, and obtained possession of some of the property formerly owned by them there. They repudiate polygamy.

LOCAL.

Funeral services over the remains of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON took place in a parlor of the Astor House yesterday, Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER officiating. Both spoke at considerable length of the character of the deceased and the circumstances connected with his untimely death.

A successful whisky raid on the illicit distilleries situated near the Navy Yard, in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, was made yesterday by the United States Regulars and a company of the Grand Army of the Republic, under the direction of Generals PLEASONTON, VOGDES, KIDDOO, ABBOTT, and Deputy-Collectors Colonels CLIFFORD THOMPSON, WILLARD BULLARD, STEVENS and MALCOLM WALLACE. Thirteen of them were broken up, and the material removed to the Navy Yard and stored. The expedition was attacked by the mob when retiring from the scene of action.

ELIZABETH MOTT was found dead in her bed at No. 100 Allen-street, Thursday night, stabbed in the breast. Coroner SCHIRMER will investigate the case to-day.

A murderous affray among Democratic politicians occurred in DONOHUE'S liquor saloon, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, last night, in which FLORENCE SCANNEL, a candidate for Alderman, received a probably fatal pistol shot, and several others were badly injured.

The Piano Makers' Society has divided into three branches, known as the Bellmen's, Casemakers and Finishers. The casemakers and finishers are about to form separate associations for themselves respectively, yet all coöperating together. The constitution of the new branches is to be in substance that of the old organization.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the North German brig *Der Fiess*, with a cargo of 1,500 barrels of naphtha blew up while at anchor off Tompkinsville, caught fire and was entirely consumed. The Captain and three of her crew were terribly burned. The former is not expected to recover. Vessel and cargo are partially insured in home and foreign companies.

HERMANN ALBERT, who on motion of his father has been for some time past in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, was discharged yesterday by Judge INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court. The writ was issued on the petition of ALBERT'S wife.

At a meeting of the New-York Workingmen's Association, last evening, ALEXANDER MCDONALD, President of the Miners' Association of Great Britain, urged the necessity of preventing the importation of Chinese coolies, as injurious and degrading to the workingmen of this country, and remarked that cheap labor was ultimately the dearest and was not calculated to promote the moral and social condition of the country.

What Can be Done for Our Shipping Interests?

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the deplorable state into which our shipping trade has sunk. We are all compelled to acknowledge that a traffic which is of the most honorable and profitable kind to any nation engaged in it, has with us dwindled away until it scarcely corresponds with the position of a fourth-rate Power. Our shipyards are empty, and we are obliged to carry on almost all our foreign traffic in foreign vessels. The annual loss to us is immense, and what is more, it threatens every year to increase. For some time the origin of this misfortune was not properly understood. We ascribed it to the war, to the activity of pirate cruisers, to many other causes which it was out of our power to reach. But long and careful discussion and inquiry have dispelled all illusions on the subject. We cannot only trace the disease to its seat, but devise for it remedies which promise to be effectual.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce substantially concurs in the promised conclusions of the Congressional Committee with reference to the measures which ought now to be adopted. The Committee appointed by the Chamber uses very plain language on the subject. "Our Congress," it says, "must initiate measures at once liberal and just—more liberal and just than any hitherto adopted—or the sea must be abandoned to wiser and better governed nations." This is not going a bit too far. We are reduced to so low a position that artisans in shipbuilding are either leaving us, or turning their attention to other pursuits; while merchants are taking it for granted that we are no longer to have a mercantile marine, and are laying their plans accordingly. Mr. LOW stated on Thursday that two ships have lately been sold here for $250,000 each. One of them had never been to sea, the other had made two voyages. Their original cost was not less than $1,400,000. The trade, in short, is settling down into foreign channels. It is no longer remunerative to buy vessels for the accommodation of our own traffic. This is the effect of pursuing a suicidal policy, and all that we can hope to do now is to reverse our course as soon as possible.

What prevents us building ships here fit to compete, in price and quality, with those turned out from the Clyde? In the first place, the high prices of raw material stare us in the face. It costs us twenty per cent. more to build an iron vessel than it costs on the Clyde. We cannot make sufficient iron at present to permit of our building ships to an extent which would render the trade remunerative. There is a heavy duty on foreign plates, and that necessarily restricts their use. Anybody who puts these few plain facts together will be led to the conclusion that we should be better off if we admitted foreign iron *free of duty*. This is, in reality, the recommendation urged upon Congress by both the investigating Committees above referred to. As a general principle, it is unwise to tax raw materials which enter largely into American manufactures. It is as if a man were to lop off his own arms, or refuse to take any food. We limit the development of our own industries by refusing to our artisans the materials with which to work. The policy is so short-sighted that it is obvious it could never have been adopted, except under the hurry and stress of necessity.

The second recommendation of these committees with which we agree is the following: "Foreign-built steamers may be imported free of duty, and privileged to carry the American flag, provided they are American owned, and not to be employed in our coastwise trade." The condition contained in the last clause could not be safely parted with. Our coasting trade ought always to be the prize open to American shipbuilders alone. But why should we prohibit our merchants and others from buying foreign-built vessels for foreign trade? That could do us no injury. The French ocean steamers which are so successful are almost all built on the Clyde, but does any one ever think of that? Does it in any way detract from the enterprise of the owners, or the skill of the commanders? We would, indeed, add one limitation to the suggestion made by these committees, and it is this—before admitting foreign-built vessels on the terms named, let our own shipbuilders have a clear year before them to show us what they can really do. During this period, give them the advantage of using the foreign material which is requisite in the construction of vessels, free of duty. With a year's start under such circumstances, we believe that they would easily hold their own against the rest of the world. At present we are setting them to run a race in sacks.

The last suggestion laid before Congress and the public is one with which we cannot coincide. It is that the Government shall grant subsidies to American lines of ocean steamers. We have opposed this scheme heretofore, and we oppose it now, because it would introduce a very dangerous precedent, because it is not necessary for the object in view, and because the state of the national finances is not such as to warrant a new drain upon them. If we subsidize a line of steamers, why not a line of railroad? We are quite aware that "in England free trade and subsidies, drawn from the same parentage, have coexisted in close companionship since 1840." But the Chamber of Commerce cannot be ignorant that the principles of free trade have been rather seriously called in question in England of late—witness the outcry against the French treaty, and the demand for increased duties on articles of French manufacture, which have arisen in Manchester and Birmingham. A still more decided fact, which the Chamber ought to have considered is, that the principle of granting subsidies to ocean steamers is now attacked by the whole English Press, and is greatly out of favor in Parliament. The allowance made to the Peninsular and Oriental Company—the Indian line—has been greatly reduced. The Cunard Company could scarcely save a remnant of its old subsidy last year. We very much doubt whether either of these great companies will be able to make sure of their contracts in future. It is plainly seen that open competition on the sea is the best arrangement in the end for the public, and that it is a mistake to pick out any one particular concern for the favor of the Government.

With this exception, we trust that the advice of the committees, almost identical in character, will be made the basis of practical legislation by Congress, and that at an early day. There is no time to lose. We have played with this question quite long enough. It has hitherto been thought that vast commercial interests "could wait." Consequently, the representatives of the people have spent weeks and weeks in useless controversies, in personal quarrels, in the discussion of harebrained schemes, which all the world saw must end in nothing. We trust that Congress will meet next Monday in a more earnest spirit, and that both chambers will be induced to pay some attention to the real wants of the nation.

The Municipal Election.

The election of Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, Police and Civil Justices and School Trustees for this City, takes place on Tuesday next. The candidates of the different parties have already been published, and those of our readers who continue to take any interest in City politics have had a chance to examine into their qualifications for the positions to which they have been nominated. The "Ring" nominees, who, as a general thing, are expected to be successful, are of the usual caliber and character of the nominees of that corrupt oligarchy. The larger share of their candidates for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen are in the liquor business, so far as they profess to have any business at all; some of them follow avocations less reputable and less legal than selling rum, and scarcely any of them can be considered as in any degree representing the business, the wealth, the respectability, or the intelligence of the City. So bad are the Tammany nominees, indeed, as a whole, that the better class of Democrats refuse to support some portions of the ticket, and have put in the field independent candidates to run against the regular Ring nominations.

Fortunately for the people there is a growing dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks against the arbitrary rule of the Tammany clique, and the disposition to revolt against their dictation grows stronger and stronger at every successive election. At the coming election the independent and anti Tammany candidates will be more numerous than ever, and, if there should be a fair count, not a few of the Ring candidates will find themselves defeated.

The best policy that Republicans and honest citizens can adopt in such a juncture, is to lend "aid and encouragement" to the malcontents, and when they put forward men of standing and character, as in the case of Police Justice LEDWITH, JAMES E. COULTER and others, to help them to demolish the "Ring." The Republicans, as a party, have adopted this policy in several cases, and thereby set the example of ignoring party politics in our municipal elections. If honest citizens of every political faith who profess to deplore the corruption and extravagance of our City Government, would adopt this policy and follow this example, there would be no difficulty in breaking up the band of thieves who now prey upon the community, and electing honest men to office.

The Situation in France.

The rapid change of front that has lately been effected by the various parties occupying the field of French politics, is remarkable even for that country of violent transitions of public and legislative opinion. The result of the Midsummer elections appeared to have brought political progress to a sort of dead-lock between an immovable and irreconcilable liberal minority, on the one hand, and a compact phalanx of unswerving supporters of the Government on the other. The liberal tone of the July message seemed to warrant a hope that the Emperor had frankly accepted the situation, and that an era of constitutional reform was again dawning upon France. The postponement of the meeting of the Chambers in October, and the ill-advised proposal by the members of the Left to menace the Government by a popular demonstration, tended to shake popular confidence, both in the sincerity of the Emperor's desire for reform and in the statesmanship of the members of the Opposition. The latter hastened to retrieve their reputation by a firm and temperate manifesto which was noticeably free from the impossible theories ventilated by several of their number during the election struggle, and which consequently displeased many of their extreme supporters. The Emperor's reply to this is now before the world in the shape of the message read before the legislative assembly a few days ago.

That the imperial policy enunciated in this document fails to satisfy the expectations of the majority of the Opposition, is what might reasonably have been expected. The Emperor has cherished a life-long ideal of the abstract fitness of personal rule. Thirty-two years ago he wrote from New-York in these words: "The imperial system is not a bastard imitation of the English or American Constitutions, but rather the governmental formula of the principles of the revolution; it is the hierarchy in democracy, equality in law, recompense for merit. It is, in short, a pyramidal colossus, large in the base, and exalted in the head." For seventeen years he has endeavored, with more or less success, to embody these principles in governing France. It were almost too much to expect a self-abnegation so unexampled as would lead him at once to confess that the dream of his life had been a delusion, and the entire course of his policy a mistake. Speaking for the moderate Liberals of France, M. PREVOST-PARADOL stated in his recent lecture at Edinburgh: "France has been seeking a Government in which the Executive submits in good faith to a Parliament elected by fair means;" and it is just this transfer of power to a responsible and removable Executive which it is against all the traditions and prepossessions of the Emperor to grant.

The real hope for France lies in the moderate and reasonable attitude of the Opposition Deputies, and its most manifest danger in the intemperate language and revolutionary tactics of some half-dozen inconsiderate zealots. We can readily sympathize with the sentiments of a man who is neither a demagogue nor an irreconcilable, when he tells us that the remembrance of the *coup d'état* causes his "cheeks to burn with shame" and his "eyes fill with tears," but we can only pronounce as suicidal and dangerous, the policy of those men who refuse to treat or compromise with a Government which was founded on the events of the 2d of December, 1852. It sounds strangely enough to find M. EMILE OLLIVIER, on the anniversary of the day on which his boyish eyes saw his father depart for the enterprise which conducted him to Mazas and to banishment, proclaim in the Corps Legislatif that to guard against popular excesses they must rally round the dynasty; but it is precisely the temper and position which are today most needful for the enlightened Liberalism of France.

The Value of the Chinaman.

However difficult it has been for the representative of any Power to open negotiations with the Emperor of China, upon a direct and personal basis, there can be no doubt that the United States have been accorded the preference in this respect. Mr. BURLINGAME'S mission is the first even *quasi* diplomatic recognition of that nature ever made by the Chinese Court. Being thus favorably situated toward the vast Empire from which great benefits in the way of commerce are expected, it becomes of great importance that nothing occur by which the progress of our acquaintance with the Chinese people and Government may be delayed or its influence weakened. The treatment which Chinese emigrants are to receive bears directly upon this subject. If they are encouraged they should also be protected. They are a quiet, inoffensive race, and peculiarly liable to oppression at the hands of those who look upon them as intruding rivals. Their labor is already of great value in some sections, and that value should be motive enough for the interests which it serves to make them feel that they are among friends.

The most systematic arrangements for bringing over the Chinese laborers have been made in California, and with striking results. The "Six Companies" of San Francisco undertake not only the control of the immigration, but the care of the Chinese on their arrival. They have their offices in China, which are directly under the control of the Chinese Government. By this agency the passage is provided, records of every man, woman and child are kept, and remittances from the immigrants to their friends at home—aggregating from $20,000 to $100,000 by each steamer—are forwarded. And, what is of great consequence, their national feelings are carefully respected by the collection and transmission home of the bones of Chinamen dying in California,—it being regarded by the Chinese a great calamity if their remains are finally deposited in foreign soil.

Altogether, 138,586 Chinese have reached California. These are thus accounted for by the companies: Returned, 37,323; dead, 10,426; remaining in the State, 41,000, and the rest have gone into other States. There are besides over 90,000 still on the coast. The 41,000 are variously occupied, 31,700 being active adult males, the balance consisting of women, children and old people. The returns show a decrease from those of 1848 of 343.

The great difficulty in the way of these people is the prejudice existing against them among the white laboring classes. But it is an unjust and short-sighted feeling, if the general prosperity of the localities in which they are domiciled be worth consideration. Their labor is cheap, but it is of a kind which is, for the most part, repugnant to many white men from its laborious character. They undertake tasks which are unremunerative to any but those whose wants are few and simple. The prices of fruits, vegetables, meats, butter, coarse clothing, cigars and many other commodities are rendered cheaper to the general community of San Francisco in particular by their means. There are, it is stated, many branches of manufacture which could not be carried on without their aid. The complaint is justly made that they are "mixed up with politics"—that is, that politicians make opposition to them a ground for claiming political support. This is much to be regretted, and the evil may increase. But it should be borne in mind that they assist in developing the national resources. Their services in building the Central Pacific Railroad alone are an evidence of what importance may be attached to them in the future, and should entitle them to kindness and consideration.

The Movement to "Bureaucracy."

Just now we seem to be flooded with propositions for new Bureaus in Government. There is hardly a trade or, at all events, a general interest in the country, but wants a Bureau in the Administration. The engineers demand a Bureau, and a pamphlet has just been published "On the Necessity of a Bureau of Mechanics." There is a call for a "Bureau of Justice;" the Indian Bureau, not content with its present status, last Winter proposed to have itself raised into a regular department; and the National Board of Trade have just passed a resolution requesting Congress to establish a new department, to be known as the Department of Commerce. Probably, if all the projects of this kind were tabulated, we should find half a dozen or a dozen, even, each of which doubtless considers its own claims to be the most urgent.

Now, while we admit the importance of many of the interests thus set forth, and might, in some cases, grant the necessity of more direct and systematic regulation of them under the Government, we are bound to observe that, taken altogether, these schemes propose to introduce the very complexity into governmental affairs which we have hitherto aimed to get rid of, and to regulate trade by governmental means, when our whole policy has been, as far as possible hitherto, to discountenance such control or influence. The argument for the Department of Commerce is that the "Treasury Department has its hands too full to attend to the mercantile questions of the country." But is this true as a matter of fact? We are not aware that any such neglect of duties properly imposed upon the Treasury Department can be shown.

On the other hand, we incline to think that hitherto, even with the enormous growth of the country during the last seventy years, the division and multiplication of Departments has not been advantageous, on the whole, independent of the vastly increased expense. For example, one of the first divisions effected was that in military affairs, putting the War Department and Navy Department under separate officers. Yet, in the very last War Department report—that of General SCHOFIELD,—one of the most remarkable recommendations was that these two should be united, and put under a common and competent head. It was declared that their operations in time of war should be uniform, accordant, and directed by a single spirit or will; that in time of peace their preparations for defence or offence should supplement each other, and form together that unit we call "national defence"—a result only practical under one head; that the sums to be expended for this result could then most properly be apportioned; that the supplies and material could so best be used or distributed; and, in short, that unity, and not division, was the true policy. And so it was with the Interior Department. In order to give it something to do, on its formation, Indian affairs were taken from a Department which had held them all along. And what was the result? A general mismanagement and confusion, from which Congress sought to relieve itself by restoring them to the Department from which they were taken many years before; when, at that juncture, the President intervened, and, by appointing three army officers, who had all served together, and all under him, at the head of affairs—one to the Indian Bureau, one to the War, and one to the Interior Department, secured, in another form, the result aimed at.

Not to multiply illustrations, the lesson would seem to be that a more careful organization of subdivisions and a trained set of officers in them, appointed for the special service they are to perform, is the true remedy. To create new offices, and new departments, and new powers, multiplies expense. We agree entirely with the feeling expressed in the Richmond proceedings,—that "in such offices we must lay politicians aside." But this is better done by filling well all the offices we have than by creating new ones.

Livingstone's Work in Africa.

Authentic reports that have reached us of Dr. DAVID LIVINGSTONE'S explorations in Africa promise most important results. The long-standing reproach of geographers, that they knew less of the grand equatorial continent than the telescope has revealed of the moon, is apparently wiped off. But this is the least that Dr. LIVINGSTONE has effected by his marvelous patience and energy. Certainly the pride of our savans may be humbled, when they learn that the sources of the Nile lie just where PTOLEMY said they were to be found, two thousand years ago.

Whether the great explorer has really found the head waters of the Nile or not, he has found 10° or 12° south of the equator twenty-three large African rivers and has effectually opened up a way to them and to the country they drain. Such a discovery is no small matter. Twenty-three streams flowing to the north and bearing water enough to fill the bed of the majestic Egyptian river, besides filling several vast lakes as Tanganyika and Chowambe, indicate a country of abounding moisture and fertility, and highly elevated and salubrious. We have here an entrance for commerce and Christianity into the heart of one of the grandest continents of the globe. The western coast of Africa is comparatively salubrious, Mr. DU CHAILLU tells us, and its temperature remarkably uniform. A single railroad or canal bringing together this coast and the interior, now opened up by the labors of LIVINGSTONE, would pour into our markets a tide of wealth of which we have little dreamed. The productions of Africa, when realized through the advances that are being made into its hitherto unknown wilds, will not be the spoil of Europe alone. Our commercial position gives us, especially with an Isthmian canal, the full benefit of any future South African trade. For, from near the Cape of Good Hope, in a direct line to the equator, on the meridian of Cape St. Roque, Nature has made the finest sea route on the Atlantic; and so certain and regular are the winds which sweep the American trader homeward, that sailors have called this track the "Gulf Stream in the Air." The great results that may be looked for from the Suez Canal, the opening up of the African continent to the enterprise of the world, and our improving relations with China and Japan, may go a great way toward the solution of the Darien Canal question and the revival and extension of American commerce.

Governor BULLOCK'S letter, which we elsewhere print, demonstrates the reasonableness of the position assumed by the Republicans of Georgia, and the moderation and justice of the course now urged upon Congress. The new Constitution of that State, as prepared by a Republican Convention, and ratified by Republican ballots, is remarkable for its liberality. Intolerance has no place in its provisions; it prescribed no harsh penalty, and imposed no disability upon the enemies of reconstruction. It is a monument of the good sense and good feeling of those on whom Congress relied for the accomplishment of its object. In furtherance of the same conciliatory policy, General MEADE waived even the obstacles which Federal law interposed to Democratic members of the Legislature, who evinced their gratitude by abusing their power and expelling staunch Republicans for no other crime than the color of their skin. National and local law were thus set at defiance, and Georgia today, as a State, occupies a position of antagonism to the General Government. Congress cannot too speedily or too summarily vindicate outraged authority, and provide for the genuine reconstruction of a State whose Democratic representatives have proved themselves impervious to right or reason.

The election of ALCORN and the general success of the Republican ticket in Mississippi signifies more than the defeat of DENT and the failure of the fraud of which his nomination was the outward and visible sign. It indicates the complete and immediate restoration of the State on a basis that insures a faithful local government, and cordial harmony between State and Federal authority. The Mississippi Republicans acted wisely in discarding proscription, and they have their reward. In Texas, the contest was between Republicans, under leaders whose devotion to the principles of the party could not be questioned. The triumph of either DAVIS or HAMILTON would have been equally satisfactory, since while both are good Republicans, neither could boast of a perfectly regular nomination. Both, too, stood upon a broad, tolerant platform. We trust that with HAMILTON as the Governor elect, and with a Constitution which meets all just requirements, Texas will be readmitted to the Union simultaneously with Mississippi.

The *Tribune* cries aloud for the non-renewal of the Income Tax, mainly on the ground that it promotes perjury, and is rendered unfair and unequal by the frequent evasion of its burdens. For similar reasons we expect to find our contemporary demanding the abolition of Custom Houses, which incite to perjury, and to the repeal of other taxes, which knaves contrive not to pay. But because Mr. GREELEY honestly pays his income tax, while some of his well-to-do neighbors swear that they have no income, are we to lose the benefit of a tax which in its nature is the fairest of all taxes? Will it not be better to punish the rich knaves and make them pay the penalty as well as the tax? We favor the reduction of taxation to the greatest possible extent, but would begin by abolishing taxes which cripple industry and oppress the mass of the people. The poor man pays no income tax; but he does suffer from the high customs duties, which have built up huge monopolies and enhance the cost of necessaries. If the *Tribune* desires to benefit the people, it will give us cheaper coal, cheaper lumber, cheaper iron, cheaper salt—all made dear by monopoly, and will join us in an effort to modify the income tax and render its operation more perfect, instead of clamoring for its abrogation.

Two more men shot! Are we living in a city overrun by banditti? Strangers would think so; but we regular inhabitants know that there is nothing worse about than a number of boys and men who insist on carrying pistols. Now why not get indignant over this, which is the real cause of all the crimes which have lately shocked society. The riot in Second-avenue yesterday would have ended in nothing worse than a few broken heads if the combatants had not been armed. A long term of imprisonment for every man found with a pistol in his pocket, and a reward to informers—that is the only safeguard against the chaos into which we are now drifting. At present it is a plain matter of fact that no man's life is safe.

We are reluctantly compelled to protest once more against the wild and ferocious shouts for vengeance which are being raised by a few journalists round MCFARLAND'S prison door. We doubt whether a more disgraceful outrage on public morals has ever been committed in this community than is involved in the open scorn of the marriage tie, and the total disregard of all principles of justice, which professed ministers of religion and public writers have managed to display. One paper opposed to capital punishment calls out hysterically for the gallows for MCFARLAND, and condemns him before he has been heard. We have not the least desire to screen MCFARLAND. But it is a piece of madness for journalists to claim to set up a code of laws of their own because one of their own number has met an untimely death. MCFARLAND must be tried according to civilized laws—not according to the impulses of a knot of angry and excited men. Let him be tried as any other man would be. Are we to hound him down like a pack of bloodhounds because he raised his hand against a member of our own calling? We are not greater than God *and* man, although we do get our living by writing newspaper articles.

The Quaker Commissioners sent to manage the Red men of the West give a very good account of them, and say they can be made peaceable, civilized and good citizens by kind treatment—giving the verdict of Mr. CATLIN, Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT, and all other good and trustworthy men, concerning our predecessors on this continent. Mr. VINCENT COLLYER has a very high opinion of the Pueblo Indians, who have flocks, herds and well-managed farms; and he says the Navajoes are very like the Irish—hardy, restless, industrious and quick-witted. No doubt those Pueblos and Navajoes will shortly make common cause with the Sioux and the Chinese, and go in for the "suffrage," making still more complicated the question of *caste*, which Mr. SUMNER is lecturing so eloquently upon just now.

The Japanese, after all, seem to be going ahead more readily and steadily than the Chinese, even though the Mikado does not send out a roving Embassy nor edit a *Yeddo Gazette*. Our Nagasaki correspondent, in his interesting "Sights in Japan," tells us how the people there, in the coasting steamers, sit at table like American feeders; how an officer of high rank appears in the European uniform, and how the soldiers at Nagasaki are drilled and exercised "after the school" of our own Seventh Regiment, the recognized military model, and the New-York "Legion of the Lark." The Japanese Prince who accepted the New Testament might have done it partly to show politeness, but the other matters indicate a radical change in the social ideas of that singular old Empire.

The last Fenian movement is about on a level with that of the Red River patriots, who are debating the policy of going back to the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Irish "Reds" want to get into the English Parliament. The Government can have no objection to such a movement and would rather like it, probably, since the result of it would be that the Fenians would shortly become as "parliamentary" as any radicals that ever went into the same place. They would first, of course, praise the Phœnix, "give a poulterer's description of it"—but they would in the end find themselves "talked over," dealt with and stowed away in some hole and corner sinecure of the ferocious British monarchy, like so many other Irish patriots.

Whoever wishes to understand why the Walker Party succeeds and the Wells Party fails in Virginia, needs only to look at the rival demonstrations made by them respectively during the last ten days. The Wells Party has sounded the cry of proscription—the Walker Party that of generosity and brotherhood. The former has made itself ridiculous by an appeal to Congress so utterly absurd that part of its own Convention "bolted" in disgust at such a complete falsification of facts as the premises of the petition called for. The latter has not only cemented its own forces, but has gathered daily from those of its mismanaged opponents. The Walker Republicans are the backbone of the Walker Party in Virginia, their Governor and United States Senator being sound Republicans; and, as between them and the ultra Radicals of the Wells wing, there can be no doubt which is the more in harmony with the Administration elected by the National Republican Party. The wild vagaries and preposterous demands of the Wells Party have already led to its disruption, and any fresh attempt to march to victory under the watchword "proscription" will be puerile. On the other hand, the Walker Party, by its liberality in its recent choice of a State Central Committee, on which some prominent Democrats, as well as sound and substantial Republicans, have been invited to take a place, will appeal freshly to the support of the people. It will probably, however, need another Presidential election to recrystallize parties in Virginia, and then, we doubt not, the vote of the State will be thrown for any candidate occupying the ground taken by the present Administration.

The meeting of the Williamsburg people, the other evening, to prevent or punish frauds at the ballot box, seems to have been unusually spirited, considering that it is now the lull after election, when usually there is a reaction in political interest. But the frauds in Brooklyn were so open, gross and shameless, and so deeply reflect on the citizens, that we can well understand how public-spirited voters are unwilling to let their city rest longer under their imputation. We trust that these efforts will not be ended until some practical plan for preventing frauds is submitted, approved and carried into effect.

While the French Government is acting a very niggardly and short-sighted part, by the refusal of its Minister of Finance to put ocean postage on the same footing as that adopted by England, Prussia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Italy and Switzerland, Great Britain, by way of contrast, has just concluded a new postal treaty with the United States, reducing the rate of letter postage from twelve to six cents on all prepaid letters between the two countries. Each Department, under General GRANT, seems to have been at work to show to Congress and the country some good thing accomplished during the year now closing—the first of the new Administration. This stroke of Postmaster General CRESWELL is one which will not be the least widely approved among the reforms of "the new era under

GRANT," and will certainly affect not the least number of persons, poor as well as rich. The cost of sending letters to "the Old Country" has been very burdensome, hitherto, not only to business men, with whom, in a year, it amounts to a considerable sum, but especially to immigrants and others. In every way, the new arrangement will be of use to the country, not only for commerce, but for immigration. Let us hope that this example may shame the French Government into equal liberality and far-sightedness. Cheap postage is a benefit to nations far beyond any question of revenue, and the reduction of rates by half will probably double the number of letters carried. Let us suggest that the reform shall not stop here, but that six-cent postage may soon be reduced to three-cent postage, and ultimately to penny postage.

Senator SUMNER, in condemning the "caste" system of Hindoostan, does it something less than philosophical justice. It was really the grand preservative of society in the ancient East, since it prevented those indiscriminate mixtures which would have such evil results in such a climate, and produced the purity, pride and fastidious delicacy which maintained a healthful condition of the race or races. Without "caste," Indian society would have been very gross and degraded. But, of course, times have changed, and "caste" is a thing no longer needed anywhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

LUCREZIA BORGIA AT THE ACADEMY.

A very smooth and tripping interpretation of DONIZETTI'S "Lucrezia Borgia" was offered last evening at the Academy of Music. The performance, while in few respects of a phenomenal character, was in general adequate and satisfactory, and if it did not always call for enthusiasm justified the measure of approbation which it received. Mme. BRIOL cannot, it is true, efface our recollections of poor GRISI in the character—even if the presence of RONCONI did not constantly suggest the thought of that great and lamented artist—but Mme. BRIOL gave us, notwithstanding, a strong, conscientious and often impassioned representation, and made up, in part, for her lack of certain sympathetic qualities, and for a consequent occasional hardness, by an unsparing use of her otherwise fine natural powers. The deficiency to which we refer, and the occasional absence of refinement which naturally is to be attributed to it, are the sole drawbacks that preven this painstaking artist from reaching a very high, if not the highest plane of excellence in her vocation. As it is, the abilities of Mme. BRIOL command respect, and not unfrequently admiration. Her *Lucrezia*, to our minds, is unequal to her *Norma*, but is, notwithstanding, a praiseworthy performance. Signor RONCONI surprised many who are accustomed to lament the partial deterioration of his voice by singing in *Alphonso* with undeniable spirit and power; while his acting, as it is almost needless to say, was of the most finished description. The two airs in his opening scene were given with the dramatic force that always distinguishes this great actor and with a vocal energy reminding one of his palmiest days. Miss JENNY LANDSMAN as *Maffio Orsini*, looked charmingly and sang with sweetness and abandon. This young lady has excellent qualifications for the lyric drama. She possesses a good stage face and figure, action, which, considering her experience, is remarkably unconstrained, and a contralto voice of good compass and calibre, which has been sedulously trained in a good school. Her method is, perhaps, not altogether faultless, but she certainly shows abundant promise, and with study and practice will make, we doubt not, a capital addition to our limited stock of contralto dramatic singers. Miss LANDSMAN was received last night with marked favor, and, especially in the always popular Brindisi, was the recipient of liberal and merited applause. Signor ERRANI showed no diminution of the powers which have made him a favorite here in past times. His flexible and highly-cultivated tenor was heard to great advantage, especially in his first air and in the grand trio of the second act, and he infused into his acting at times a feeling and passion little indicative of his prolonged absence from the boards. His *Gennaro* was warmly approved, and old friends heartily joined with the general public in a reception of his efforts, which was no more than justly due. The chorus was occasionally defective last night, but otherwise the performance was of a sterling order, and beyond question in some particulars rose above public expectations. This afternoon "La Sonnambula" will be sung with Miss KELLOGG and Signori ERRANI and COLETTI. On Monday—for the *very* last time—we are promised the great success of the season, "William Tell."

ENGLISH OPERA.

The season of English opera at the Grand Opera House continues prosperously. "Faust," however, was performed last evening in presence of a smaller assemblage than the merit of Mr. HENRY DRAYTON, who was advertised to benefit by the representation, warranted one in anticipating. Mr. DRAYTON embodied *Mephistopheles*, and while very judiciously investing the fiend with a sufficiently human appearance to insure his reception by simple mortals, acted and sang with great impressiveness. Mrs. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD was *Marguerite*, Mrs. ANNIE KEMP-BOWLER *Siebel*, and Mr. HAIGH *Faust*. These artists were heard to advantage, and so were the choristers and orchestra. At the *matinée* to-day "The Bohemian Girl" will be given, principally by the same artists. "Fra Diavolo" will be the attraction to-night.

The Arrest of Burglars in Hudson City.

The facts connected with the recent arrest of church burglars at Hudson City are singular and interesting. A Newark detective some two weeks ago noticed two men entering the city over the turnpike bridge. One of these, GOTTLIEB MULLER, was known to be a notorious burglar. That same night some burglaries were committed in Newark, and suspicion immediately fell on the strangers. They were traced to Newark Hill, where a number of burglars are known to reside. The detectives while watching around the outskirts of the town, discovered the strangers sallying forth, as they thought, upon another raid. While awaiting the display of some evidences of a predatory disposition, the men managed to elude them. On Sunday night they again "spotted" the men in Hudson City on their way to Belleville upon professional business. The detectives then secured them There were several bunches of skeleton keys found upon their persons, and they carried a basket in which to carry away the plunder they proposed to secure.

The Whisky Business—Memorial to Congress.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, a memorial to Congress touching important changes in the law relating to the sale of whiskies was unanimously adopted. This memorial recites:

First—That we are embarrassed in our business pursuits by the many conflicting sections of the law of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of April 10, 1869, and the consequent conflicting constructions of said laws by the "revenue officers" to such an extent that we find it impossible to understandingly meet the requirements of the law, causing a constant apprehension on our part of seizure of our "stock," not from an intentional violation of law, but from a misapprehension of the different constructions of the acts referred to. Thereby, through this fear of "seizure of stock," restricting us in our legitimate pursuits to the actual wants of our trade, and depriving us of all profitable investments for a speculative demand, which you will readily see is detrimental to the interests of the "Revenue Department."

We claim that the law, as enforced, is oppressive, in that it exercises the right of controlling our goods when such goods have met all the requirements of the law, as evidenced by documentary proof on file in the proper offices. Again, it further oppresses us in imposing additional taxation in the use of stamps, gauger's fees, &c.

Recognizing the necessities of the Government, and further, our duties to the Government, and still further, the fact that our particular branch of trade can and should bear a heavy proportion of taxation, we express our perfect willingness to pay any tax the Government may impose on us, but earnestly ask such a law as will enable us to comply with its requirements, and to that end would respectfully suggest:

That we deem it entirely practicable, and that the Government would derive all the income

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

A trot took place on the Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday, of which the following is the summary:

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Sweepstakes, $150; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Dr. Ogle's b. g. Red Rover	2	1	1	1
T. Casey's b. m. Anna	1	2	2	2
J. Hazlett's br. g.	3	3	dr.	

Time—2:56, 2:53, 2:54, 2:56.

A match race, dash of one mile, for $100 a side, comes off to-day on the Paterson Course, N. J., between J. HINCHMAN'S ch. c. *Boaster*, 4 years, 108 pounds, and R. LEARY'S b. g. *Jubal*, 5 years, 111 pounds. The defeat of *Boaster* by *Metaviva* in their match on Monday last, for $1,000, and the close race between the former and *Jubal* in the Selling Race at the Jerome Park recent Fall Meeting, has led to the present match. *Boaster* has slightly the call in the betting.

Senator Sumner's Address Last Evening.

Senator SUMNER delivered his famous lecture on "Caste" last evening at Steinway Hall to a large and intelligent audience. The appearance of the gentleman on the platform was the signal for loud applause. His lecture was substantially the same as that delivered at Brooklyn on Thursday night, a report of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES. The Senator was distinctly heard in every portion of the room, and frequently applauded.

A fire occurred last evening in the house No. 340 East Houston-street, owned by G. W. THORNE, and occupied as a boarding house by HENRY FALKENSTEIN, whose loss is $1,000, fully covered by a policy in the Pacific Insurance Company. The building was damaged $600 worth, and is insured.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The second article of the series on OUR HOME CHARITIES will be given in the TIMES of TOMORROW, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 5. It will be upon the ORPHANS OF NEW-YORK, and will describe the various institutions in which they find refuge, how these are managed and by whom supported, and give other interesting details.

Also, a special article on CELLAR LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS, picturing the underground dwellers and their habits of life; showing the summary measures of the health authorities to ameliorate their condition; and affording some idea of the wretchedness and misery of those who are our neighbors.

Other features of the Sunday Edition will be a FASHION ARTICLE, giving items of special interest regarding the Winter's openings; a column of SCIENTIFIC NOTES, MILITARY GOSSIP, RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY, &c., &c.

In the department of CURRENT LITERATURE, the specialty of the Sunday Edition of the TIMES, an English story will be given entitled "SIR PHILIP'S WOOING," and a variety of long and short literary articles; the Amusement columns will be full of fresh and interesting material, the Editorial page will present timely articles and notes, and altogether the paper will be an unusually good one.

Advertisers will bear in mind the rule that advertisements intended for the Sunday issue must be delivered in the publication office early in the evening of Saturday to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs at the Capital, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Monetary Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

There is Good Authority for Stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT OF DR. D. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

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MARRIED.

DOUGHTY—LINDSAY.—At St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Alfred Brown, assisted by Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., WILLIAM C. DOUGHTY to MARTHA J., daughter of Wm. H. Lindsay, Esq.

JONES—WOODRUFF.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Washington Rodman, EDWARD W. JONES to ISABELLA BERTHOLDE, eldest daughter of the late Augustus F. Woodruff, all of this City.

MIRICK—WALKER.—In Belchertown, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Oromel Walker, by Rev. Mr. Woodworth, Dr. H. O. MIRICK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss P. VIRGINIA, daughter of the late Mr. P. C. Walker, of the former place. No cards.

SCHOLEY—BLYTH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, at St. Ann's Church, in this City, by Dr. Galisudet, CHARLES SCHOLEY to SARAH M. BLYTH, both of New-York.

DIED.

ATHERTON.—On Friday, Dec. 3, in the 54th year of her age, MARGARET, widow of Abel W. Atherton, of Portland, Me.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her grandson, Duncan Smith, corner Broadway and St. Mary's-st., Yonkers, N. Y. Trains leave 30th-st., via Hudson River Railroad, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train.

ARTHUR.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, President of the Union National Bank, in his 64th year.

Funeral services on Sunday next, at Calvary Church, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BENNETT.—In Lafayette, on Friday morning, Dec. 3, GEORGE A. H. BENNETT, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Grace Church, corner Erie and South 7th-st., Jersey City.

CAMPBELL.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Dec. 3, JAMES CAMPBELL, in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 5th, at 3 P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers.

DOUGHTY.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Dec. 3, SAMUEL G. DOUGHTY, late of Troy, N. Y., aged 50 years.

His remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

GALWAY.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 2, JOSEPHINE, wife of James Galway, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, John Mills, No. 74 Bank-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

HUBBEL.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 2, BURNETTA, wife of Henry W. Hubbel, and daughter of Sebastian Sommer, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 143 West 10th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 5, at 1½ o'clock.

JAQUES.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, IDA LEE, daughter of Silas H. and the late Irene Louise Jaques, and granddaughter of Ira W. Gregory, Esq., aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 206 Henry-st., New-York, on Sunday, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock.

McWILLIAM.—On Friday, Dec. 3, of scarlet fever, SAMUEL, son of John and Sarah A. McWilliam, aged 3 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The funeral will leave the residence of his parents, No. 242 West 31st-st., this Saturday, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock precisely. Friends of the family are respectfully invited without further notice.

OOTHOUT.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, JOSEPHINE JULIA, wife of Henry Oothout, and daughter of the late Antoine Lentilhon.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend her funeral from the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LENT.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, in her 78th year, CATHERINE S., widow of Peter W. Lent.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Abraham, William M., and John D., are requested to attend the funeral services on Sunday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 20 Lafayette-pl. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Monday morning.

PLYMPTON.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 2, GILBERT LIVINGSTON, son of G. M. and Mary S. Plympton, aged 8 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his parents' house at Stamford, on Saturday, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

ROGERS.—At the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Thursday, Dec. 2, JOHN L. ROGERS, of Newburg, formerly of this City, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, on Saturday, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

SCRANTON.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, Dec. 2, Mrs. A. JULIA SCRANTON, wife of Edward S. Scranton, and adopted daughter of H. B. Washburn, in the 22d year of her age.

SECOR.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 2, of pneumonia, ISAAC N. SECOR, youngest son of Theodosius F. and Mary E. Secor, aged 34 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av. His remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

STURGES.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 2, in Greenfield, Huron County, Ohio, in the 68th year of her age, JANE M., wife of Henry A. C. Sturges, and daughter of David Cargill, deceased.

WEEKS.—At Mount Kisco, on Fourth day, 1st inst., HANNAH J., wife of Daniel W. Weeks, and daughter of John Thorn, in the 49th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting House, at Mount Kisco, on Seventh day, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st., at 8¼ A. M.

WHITEHOUSE.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, AMANDA M. WHITEHOUSE, aged 29 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Elliott, No. 112 Elliott-place, Brooklyn.

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III.—ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, delineating the routes of travel West, South, East or North, opposite to which will be found the time table of the route represented.

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VI.—RAILWAY TIME TABLES TO DATE.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

TEN COLUMNS having been added to the size of THE EXAMINER AND CHRONICLE, it is now much the largest as well as much the most largely circulated Baptist newspaper in the world. It will have special attractions for 1870, and among them THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF JESUS CHRIST, IN A SERIES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS, by Rev. Augustus H. Strong, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The first two of these lessons, with questions and suggestive notes, will be published on the 2d instant, for the first and second Sundays in January.

LIST OF SABBATH SCHOOL LESSONS FOR 1870.

Jan. 2	The Eternal Word becomes man	John 1: 1-18
Jan. 9	The New Testament connected with the Old	Matt. 1: 1-17
Jan. 16	The Forerunner promised	Luke 1: 1-25
Jan. 23	Birth of the Messiah announced	Luke 1: 26-38
Jan. 30	The Virgin's Hymn of Praise	Luke 1: 39-56
Feb. 6	The Birth of John the Baptist	Luke 1: 57-80
Feb. 13	God vindicates Mary	Matt. 1: 18-25
Feb. 20	Christ is born into the World	Luke 2: 1-7
Feb. 27	Angels announce it to Shepherds	Luke 2: 8-20
Mar. 6	Submission to the Law	Luke 2: 21-38
Mar. 13	The Heathen World sends worshippers	Matt. 2: 1-12
Mar. 20	Jesus preserved and concealed by God	Matt. 2: 13-23
Mar. 27	The holy growth of Jesus	Luke 2: 40-52
April 3	The Preparatory Work of John	Luke 3: 1-18
April 10	Jesus in Baptism consecrates Himself to suffering and death	Matt. 3: 13-17
April 17	Satan's first great assault	Matt. 4: 1-11
April 24	John's Testimony to Jesus	John 1: 19-34
May 1	The first followers	John 1: 35-52
May 8	The first Miracle	John 2: 1-12
May 15	The Cleansing of the Temple	John 2: 13-25
May 22	Regeneration and Faith	John 3: 1-21
May 29	The last witness of the Baptist	John 3: 22-36
June 5	Christ, the giver of living water	John 4: 1-26
June 12	Sowing and Reaping	John 4: 26-45
June 19	The nobleman's son healed	John 4: 46-54
June 26	Jesus rejected in His own home	Luke 4: 16-31
July 3	The miraculous draught of fishes	Luke 5: 1-11
July 10	The unclean spirit cast out	Mark 1: 21-28
July 17	The healing of the Leper	Mark 1: 35-45
July 24	The healing of the Paralytic	Mark 2: 1-12
July 31	The Impotent man at Bethesda	John 5: 1-20
Aug. 7	Christ, the giver of life to the dead	John 5: 21-30
Aug. 14	The Witnesses to Jesus' Messiahship	John 5: 31-47
Aug. 21	Christ the Lord of the Sabbath	Matt. 12: 1-14
Aug. 28	The Choosing of the Twelve	Luke 6: 12-19
Sept. 4	The Righteousness of the Kingdom	Matt. 5: 1-19
Sept. 11	Pharisaic perversions of the Law	Matt. 5: 20-48
Sept. 18	Formalism of the Pharisees	Matt. 6: 1-18
Sept. 25	Worldly-mindedness of the Pharisees	Matt. 6: 19-34
Oct. 2	Uncharitableness of the Pharisees	Matt. 7: 1-14
Oct. 9	Self-denying obedience of the true disciple	Matt. 7: 15-29
Oct. 16	Healing of the Centurion's servants	Luke 7: 1-10
Oct. 23	Raising of the widow's son	Luke 7: 11-17
Oct. 30	John, in prison, sends to Christ	Luke 7: 18-35
Nov. 6	Woes and invitations of Jesus	Matt. 11: 20-30
Nov. 13	The woman who had been a sinner	Luke 7: 36-50
Nov. 20	Healing of the demoniac	Matt. 12: 22-37
Nov. 27	Scribes and Pharisees seek a sign	Matt. 12: 38-45
Dec. 4	Jesus' disciples his nearest relatives	Matt. 12: 46-50
Dec. 11	Warnings to the Pharisees	Luke 11: 37-54
Dec. 18	Confessing and denying Christ	Luke 12: 1-12
Dec. 25	Heavenly treasure better than earthly	Luke 12: 13-34

For $2 50 the paper will be sent by mail until January, 1871, to new subscribers, and for $3 by carriers.

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The New-York Times, Saturday, December 4, 1869.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 3, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$200	U.S.5-20 C.,'67, c	113⅛	
2,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'68...	111⅛	
10,650	do.....c	111⅛	
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....c	113⅛	
3,000	do.....c	113⅜	
45,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'67,c	113⅜	
4,000	do.....c	113⅜	
2,000	do.....s3	113⅛	
25,000	do.....c	113⅝	
71,000	do.....c	113⅝	
500	U.S. 5-20 C.,'68.	113⅛	
2,000	U.S.5s,10-40 C.	106⅛	
2,000	do.....	106⅞	
500	do.....	107	
30,000	Tenn.S.6s,ex c.	53⅛	
5,000	do.	53⅛	
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	47	
10,000	do.....c	46⅜	
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	32⅛	
50,000	do.....bet. call	32⅜	
4,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	90	
1,000	B'klyn 6s, W.L.	98	
35,000	Ala. St. 5s.....	61⅜	
2,000	Hnd. R. 1st M.	104	
2,000	M. So. & F. Bds.	94½	
2,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.....	91⅜	
5,000	A.& C. R. 1st M.	92½	
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M., ex.....	88	
3,000	T. & W. C.C.B.	79⅜	
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	88⅜	
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	83½	
500	do.....c	97	
3,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds.....	90	
20	Manhattan Bank.	143	
400	Cum. Coal Pf.....	21	
100	do.....	24⅜	
300	W. U. Tel.....	33¼	
20	do.....	33⅝	
120	do...bet. call	35	

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116	
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	110⅛	
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.	110⅛	
22,000	U.S. 5-20 R.,'65,.	110⅜	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65,	110⅜	
500	U.S.5-20 C.,'65, c	110⅜	
300	do.....c	110⅜	
500	do.....small	113¼	
2,000	U.S.5s,10-40 C.	107⅜	
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅜	
2,000	U.S.5-20 R.,'67..	109⅛	
147,500	U. S. 5-20 C.'67.	113⅜	
10,000	do.....b3	113⅜	
15,000	do.....b3	113⅜	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65,	113⅜	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'68.	113⅜	
200	N. Y. Cen. & H.R.	88⅜	
100	do.....bet. call	88⅜	
200	Harlem R.....	132	
200	Reading.....	99	
200	do.....c	98⅜	
600	La. Sh. & M. So..	85⅞	
2000	do.....bet. call	86	
200	do.....bet. call	86	
200	Mich. Cen.....b. c.	120⅛	
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	82	
500	Chi. & N. W.....	73⅞	
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅜	
200	do.....b3	83⅜	
100	do.....b3	83⅜	
100	do.....b3	83⅜	
100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.....	87	
100	do.....	87⅛	
100	do.....	86⅜	
110	do.....	87	
300	Ohio & Miss.....	25⅛	
100	Chi. & Alt. Pf....	145	
111	Del., L. & W.....	105	
100	do.....	105⅜	
43	do.....	105⅜	
52	Mor. & Ess. R....	88	
200	do.....	87⅜	
600	Mar. & Cin.1st Pf.	20⅛	
100	Col., C. & J. C. R.	21⅜	
72	do.....	21	
160	N. J. Cen.....b.c.	89	
160	Han. & St. J..b.c.	166¼	

And the following for Old Tennessees 83½ 83⅝
North Carolina Bonds, new..... 32¼ 33
Old North Carolinas..... 41 41
New-York Central and Hudson.. 88⅝ 89⅛
N. Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates. 78 80⅜
Reading Railroad..... 98⅝ 99⅛
Chicago and Rock Island..... 106¼ 107⅜
Northwestern Common..... 73½ 74¼
Northwestern Preferred..... 88 89⅜
Pacific Mail Company..... 49½ 51⅜
St. Paul Preferred..... 83⅝ 84⅜
St. Paul Common..... 67⅛ 68⅞
Lake Shore..... 85⅝ 86⅛
Erie..... 27¼ 27⅜
Ohio and Mississippi..... 25 25⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81..... 111⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..... 115⅝
5-20 reg., '62..... 110⅛
5-20 coup., '62..... 110⅝
5-20 coup., '64..... 110⅛
5-20 coup., '65..... 111⅛
5-20 coup., D. 1., '65.... 113⅛
5-20 coup., '67..... 113⅝
5-20 coup., '68..... 113⅝
10-40 reg..... 106⅛
10-40 coup..... 107⅛
6s Currency..... 107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex-coup.	53	Alabama 5s..	94
Tennessee 6s, new....	46¾	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81....	103
Virginia 6s, new.....	52	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86....	103
Georgia 6s.....	82	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '78	98
North Carolina 6s....	43¾	N. Y. Reg'd Bty L'n..100¼	
North Carolina, new.	32	N. Y. Coup. Bty L'n..100⅜	
South Carolina, new.	65¾	N. Y. 7s, Canal L.. 70.101	
Missouri 6s.....	90	N. Y. 6s, Can'l L'n,'72.101⅜	
Louisiana 6s.....	66¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72.... 101¼	
Louisiana 6s, Levee..	57	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75.... 101¼	
Connecticut 6s.....	98	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77.... 101¼	
Rhode Island 6s.....	91	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78.... 101⅛	
Alabama 5s.....	94	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74.... 99⅛	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.....	87⅛	Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex	87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	85½	Tol. & Wab. R. Bds.. 75	
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub....	85½	Tol. W. & W. c. & I. 79	
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	98	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con.. '76	98	Chic. & R. I. 1st M....	101
Erie 1st Ext.....	95	Chic., R. I. & Pacific.	96
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '83....	90	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80..	72	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	96
Hnd.R.7s,1st M.,'60-70.101		N. J. Central 1st M....	100
H. R. 7s, 2d M.S.F.,'85.102		N. J. Central N. Bds.	97
Harlem 1st M.....	97	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	93¼
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s, '82.116		P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	88
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st M. 107		Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	72
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.	94	Chic. & Alton 1st M...	100
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo	91¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....	93
Cen. Pacific B.....	91	Ohio & Miss. Con.....	82
Union Pacific 1st B...	83¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70....	115	Peninsula R. R. Bds..	88
Ill. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '75....	124¾	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds.	80
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	77	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.s..	101
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	97	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7-10	88⅞
Con. 7 ₱ c. Conv.....	86¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Con. 7 ₱ c. Ext. B....	80	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d	87
Con. 7 ₱ c. Int M.....	89	Chicago & Mil. 1st M.	87

And the following for City Bank Stocks:

New-York.....	133½	Bank of the Republic.117	
Manhattan.....	140	Hanover.....	107⅛
Mechanics'.....	140	Irving.....	115
Union.....	120	Metropolitan.....	138
America.....	144	City.....	210
Continental.....	101	Phenix.....	109
North River.....	95	Nassau.....	95
Tradesmen's.....	150	Market.....	150
Fulton.....	150	Park.....	160
Mechanics' & Trad'rs'	125	Manuf's & Merch'ts..	102
National.....	113	Central National.....	108
Merchants'.....	114	Fourth National.....	104
Seventh Ward.....	110	Ninth National.....	113
State of New-York..	107	Tenth National.....	85
Commerce.....	122	Eleventh Ward.....	102
Broadway.....	275	Orientat.....	150
Ocean.....	70	Bank Trad Brok'rs Ass.	100
American Ex.....	100		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1869. }

General balance yesterday.....	$87,606,267 15
Gold receipts.....	299,357 96
Gold payments.....	128,771 42
Gold balance.....	81,846,889 74
Currency receipts.....	292,143 44
Currency payments.....	1,267,977 23
Currency balance.....	2,096,334 96
General balance.....	87,927,051 44
Customs.....	277,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraph to Smith, Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1869.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s., Old.....		
City 6s., New.....	99	99¼
Camden and Amboy.....	119¼	119½
Pennsylvania Central....	54	54⅛
Reading.....	98¾	98⅞
Lehigh Valley.....	63⅜	63½
Catawissa Preferred.....	34¼	35
Philadelphia and Erie....	28½	28¾
Northern Central Railway.....	33⅞	34
Lehigh Navigation.....		
Lehigh Gold Loan.....		

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,337,657. Amount marketed, $569,180.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad for the third week in November:

	1869.	1868.
Freight.....	$25,507	$22,896
Coal.....	7,707	9,589
Passengers.....	11,190	10,781
Miscellaneous.....	1,700	1,450
Total.....	$46,107	$44,717
Add two weeks.....	108,139	95,373
Total, three weeks....	$154,239	$140,091

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company compare as follows:

Fourth week November, 1868.....	$275,712
Fourth week November, 1869.....	314,755
Increase.....	$39,043
Month of November, 1868.....	$1,107,083
Month of November, 1869.....	1,144,029
Increase.....	$36,946

Messrs. LEGRAND LOCKWOOD, L. J. VAN ROSKERCK, WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD and C. W. KERF, all members of the firm of LOCKWOOD & CO., were to-day readmitted members of the Stock Exchange.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ MANY PERSONS ARE SELLING THEIR GOVERNMENT BONDS while the premium is still large, (as the Treasury has promised to buy thirteen millions in December,) and reinvest in the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, which pay about one-third more interest. The time to make such reinvestment is while the Treasury is buying, and Governments are at a premium.

The road does not run through a wilderness, where it would have to wait years for population and business, but through the most thickly settled and productive agricultural counties in the State, which gives each section a large traffic as soon as completed.

It runs through the great coal-fields of Southern Iowa to the North, where coal is indispensable, and must be carried.

It runs from the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and bonds can be issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment. Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, and at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 44 WALL-STREET, and by HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 WALL-STREET. Price 95, free of tax, and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Bonds of the City of Oswego; 10 per cent. Bonds of Platte County, Missouri; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 3, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.....	14
Cotton, bales.....	2,354
Dried Fruit, pkgs.....	187
Eggs, bbls.....	781
Flour, bbls.....	40,600
Wheat, bushels.....	74,628
Corn, bushels.....	2,900
Rye, bushels.....	7,138
Malt, bushels.....	6,000
Barley, bushels.....	54,862
Oats, bushels.....	42,720
Peas, bushels.....	600
Beans, bushels.....	1,650
B. W. Flour, pkgs.....	120
Hops, bales.....	1,362
Hides, No.....	1,962
Leather, sides.....	5,384
Resin, bbls.....	2,600
Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,006
Pork, bbls.....	312
Beef, pkgs.....	814
Cut Meats, pkgs.....	677
Lard, pkgs.....	540
Grease, pkgs.....	171
Stearine, pkgs.....	5
Butter, pkgs.....	4,290
Cheese, pkgs.....	9,440
Tallow, pkgs.....	85
Dressed Hogs, No....	732
Peanuts, bags.....	89
Starch, pkgs.....	500
Tobacco, hhds.....	68
Tobacco, pkgs.....	20
Whisky, bbls.....	2,105
Wool, bales.....	358

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Algonquin*, for Liverpool—1,861 bales Cotton, 5 casks Cincrettron Bark, 16,348 lbs. Cheese, 83 hhds. Tobacco, 361,050 lbs. Oil Cake, 1,854 bbls. Flour, 15,787 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *France*, for Liverpool—3,348 bales Cotton, 54,700 bushels Wheat, 115,500 lbs. Tallow, 1,008 bbls. Resin, 28 hhds. Tobacco, 359 bbls. Flour, 175 bbls. Pork, 40 tons Logwood, 16,000 lbs. Grease, 7 bbls. Apples.

By the bark *Fury* for Gibraltar—92 hhds. Tobacco, 97 cs. Tobacco, 40 boxes Tobacco, 1,520 cs. Petroleum, 300 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Resin, 20 bbls. Beef, 8 tons Logwood, 214 pkgs. Merchandise.

ASHES—Have been slow of sale at former prices. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9 25@10 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been dull and heavy at 38c.@39c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The inquiry for most kinds has been moderate at fairly supported prices, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths, $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $2 50@$3 50; Men's Split Brogans, 55c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $3 50@$5; Men's Congress, $1 50@$3 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 80; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Pegged Goat and Kid, $1 25@$3; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 80c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 40@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BREADSTUFFS have been salable and firm, including Common Hard at $6 50, Croton at $10@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue inactive and nominal, including Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 45c.@48c.; Patent Sperm, 55c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Is in moderate request at $2 for Rosendale, ₱ bbl.

COAL—There has been a fair supply of Anthracite available, while the inquiry has been moderate for the season, and prices remain about the same as last quotations. Foreign has been scarce and firm, but inactive. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $13; Newcastle Gas at $12, and Liverpool House Cannel at $17@18 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $8 50@$10 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet since our last, but without remarkable change in price. We quote: Java, 22½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 14½c.@16½c. for fair to prime; Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@16½c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 13c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately active and firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,042 bales, (of which 350 bales were to arrive,) including 1,230 bales to shippers, 1,184 bales to spinners, 228 bales to speculators, and 400 bales in transit; also, 1,250 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, for January, at 24¾c.; 250 bales do., for February, at 24¾c.; 900 bales do., for March, at 25c. ₱ lb. Messrs. LORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their circular for the current week the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	23½	23¾	24	24¾
Good Ordinary.....	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
Low Middling.....	25¾	24¾	25¾	25¾
Middling.....	25¾	25¾	25¾	26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week.....	17,551
Receipts last week.....	20,057
Receipts the preceding week.....	21,402
Receipts since Sept. 1.....	234,677
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	857,394
Receipts for corresponding period, 1868.....	638,720
Export clearances since our last.....	5,109
Exports since Sept. 1.....	168,218
Exports since Jan. 1.....	292,821
Export for the corresponding Sept. 1, 1868.....	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869.....	328,727
Estimated stock here.....	24,500

Messrs. EASTON & CO., in response to inquiry, addressed by telegraph to the Superintendent of the Agricultural Bureau, at Washington, relative to the accuracy of the Bureau estimate for the month of November, of the Cotton crop, placed the yield at nearly 3,000,000 bales, received the following dispatch late this afternoon: "The highest estimate made by this Department is 2,750,000 bales."

DRUGS AND DYES—DYEWOODS—Have attracted more attention within our former range.

FEATHERS—Live Geese continue in light request at from 85c.@92½c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—A somewhat better inquiry has been noted for leading articles at about steady rates.

FISH—There has been a fair trade demand for the principal kinds, which have been held with firmness, including Dry Cod at $6 50@$7 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $26@28 50; No. 2, do., $15 75@$18; No. 3 do., $9 75@$14 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. for Scale, and 80c.@82½c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in much better supply and quite moderate demand at a reduction of 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., in the instances of the low grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 10; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 40@$5 75; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 75@$6 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 90@$6 75 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western.....	$4 65@$5 10
Extra State.....	5 40@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.....	5 15@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..	5 40@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....	5 90@ 9 50
Extra Genesee.....	6 20@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri.....	6 10@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been rather more freely offered and purchased at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at from $5 05@$6 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 20@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $4 60@$6 for fair to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Cornmeal continues in very limited demand at $4 60@$5 for Southern; $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey; $5@$5 25 for Southern; $5 25@$5 35 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour rules dull and heavy at $3@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The general market has been quiet, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 boxes new crop Layer Raisins at $4 15@$4 20; 750 boxes old crop do., part at $3 40@$3 50 ₱ box; 320 bbls. do. do.; Currants at 11¼c.@11¾c.; 10 cases Citron at 25c.; 40 cases Prunes at 11c.@11¾c., and 100 bags Grenobie Walnuts at private terms. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 15@$4 20; old crop Layer Raisins at $3 25@$3 65 ₱ box; Currants at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 15c.@22c.; Figs, 13c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@12c.; Brazil Nuts, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand; the main inquiry has been for Spring, for shipment, milling, and on speculative account, at well supported prices; the demand for Winter has been on a restricted scale, at drooping rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 197,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 55; Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 20@$1 37, the latter rate for car loads; No. 1 Spring, at $1 30; No. 2 Spring, $1 and 2 Spring, at $1 22; No. 2 Spring at $1 28@$1 31, with $1 31¼ bid for Choice Minnesota; No. 3 Spring at $1 18@$1 21; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 60; Red and Amber State at $1 23@$1 27 ₱ bushel. Corn has attracted less attention at easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 45,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 05@$1 09 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western, $1 10@$1 12½ for fair to choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 12 for Prime, $1 12@$1 14 for White and Yellow Western, to bunch; Rye is dull and heavy at $1 02@$1 06 for Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State. ₱ bushel; sales 2,100 bushels. Barley has been in more demand and quoted steady; sales have been reported of about 38,000 bushels at $1 06 for two-rowed State; $1 17 for four-rowed State, $1 20 for Canada Extra, and $1 27 for Canada West. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt rules dull at $1 20@$1 40 ₱ bushel. State Oats have been in good request and firm. There has been very little call for Western, which have been quoted heavy and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels, in lots, at 63c.@66c., from depot and delivered, for heated and choice Western and State, closing at 66c. for Prime Western, and 68c. for Prime State, which latter were most freely purchased. ₱ bushel. The export clearances reported since our last include 2,213 bbls. Flour and 50,547 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 400 bbls. Flour for Gibraltar. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday covered 27 loads of Wheat, 25 of Lumber, 17 of Barley, 14 of Oats, 11 of Salt, 9 of Peas, 7 of Coal, 2 of Feed, and 1 each of Shooks, Logs, Malt and Potatoes.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Dec. 2, 1869:

Western—Moore, Buffalo; Galt, Utica; Susquehanna, Utica; Humboldt, Buffalo; Niagara, Utica; B. F. Wade, Utica; J. S. Curtiss, Buffalo; Anson Roberts, Buffalo; Carrie M. Case, Buffalo; J. M. Lisson, Oswego; Mark A. Nichols, Buffalo; J. C. Seaton, Buffalo; Mary E. Milligan, Oswego; Daniel Webster, Buffalo; Winona, Oswego; Yuba Dam, Oswego; Samuel Miller, Oswego; L. B. Howell, Geneva; Coquette, Oswego; Jacob Straub, Oswego; Agnes, Buffalo; Thos. Specht, Medina; Delaware, Utica; F. S. Wakeman, Buffalo; Cumberland, Utica; James Bragley, Buffalo.

Shooks—H. Barnard, Buffalo.

Logs—A. Field, Buffalo.

Lumber—Willie Clark, Buffalo; Constitution, Buffalo; C. S. Williamson, Oswego; U. S. Grant, Buffalo; O. H. Smith, Syracuse; Geo. A. M. Brown, Rome; A. J. Fox, Rome; Thos. Specht, Medina; Eli Perry, Rome; M. N. Herrick, Jr., Oswego; C. S. Storrs, Tonawanda; W. J. Shear, Buffalo; Three Brothers, Buffalo; V. Van Buren, Rome; Kate, Oswego; Addie Maxon, Oswego; Wm. E. Pope, Oswego; Fred Petrie, Buffalo; S. G. House, D. Moore, Jr., Buffalo; Theo. Bailey, Buffalo; Delos S. Harvey, Buffalo; North Star, Buffalo; York State, Rome; J. W. Rowley, Rome.

Coal—Asa Covell, Watkins; Nelson Morse, Geneva; H. Herman, Geneva; James Speaker, Geneva; Nellis, Geneva; C. O. Chesley, Geneva.

Sundry—James Street, Geneva; Wm. Stimson, Oswego; J. W. Tucker, Oswego; J. H. Degraff, Oswego; Bristol, Oswego; Port Gibson, Oswego; A. Wooster, Oswego; Anna, Oswego; H. T. Yeomans, Oswego; Nina Hart, Oswego; Ellen R. Johnson, Oswego; J. R. Wood, Oswego; Ida Miller, Oswego; Armenia, Oswego; D. G. Fort, Oswego; Newsboy, Oswego; Stonewall, Oswego.

Oats—Allegany, Utica; Jacob Shaw, Jr., Buffalo; Hiram Finch, Buffalo; W. C. Joans, Buffalo; H. Osborne, Buffalo; H. E. Roberts, Buffalo; Jerry Small, Buffalo; J. W. Ferrand, Montezuma; Enos B. Hunt, Geneva; Yorktown, Buffalo; C. E. Daniels, Rochester; R. C. Palmer, Palmyra; Baltic, Buffalo.

Salt—Levi Snell, Saltia; Thomas Warner, Salina; E. F. Rice, Salina; M. S. Price, Salina; J. H. Pratt, Syracuse; James Maloney, Salina; C. F. Williston, Salina; O. T. Burt, Syracuse; Wayne County, Syracuse; Lighton Brothers, Salina; B. C. Johnson, Salina.

Rye—A. Lincoln, Oswego; Lizzie, Oswego; Anna Rebecca, Oswego; D. Jones, Oswego.

Shipstuff—Earl D. Cole, Oswego; Sarah King, Oswego.

Malt—Briggs & Palmer, Montezuma.

Potatoes—Lexington, Utica.

Peas—A. N. Pomeroy, Utica; M. E. McKeever, Oswego; George Seymour, Oswego; W. A. Fish, Oswego; H. B. Littlefield, Oswego; John Myers, Oswego; C. Greenley, Oswego; Roanoke, Oswego.

Mixed—Gilbert Mallison, Syracuse; Kearsarge, Utica."

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet at about former rates. Baga, 16c.@17½c. each; Bagging, 29½c.@29½c. per yard.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately inquired for at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in rather better demand at 70c.@90c. for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Trade in all kinds has been on a limited scale; prices have not varied essentially. We quote: American at $185@$210 for undressed, and $270@$320 for dressed, ₱ ton; Jute at 5c.@6c., gold; Manila, 14½c.@14¾c., gold; Sisal, 13½c.@13¾c., gold; Butts, 4c.@4½c., currency, ₱ lb. The reported sales include 1,250 bales Manila on private terms; 500 bales Dose Mixed Jute at 6c., gold; and 200 bales ordinary do., at 5½c., gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The demand has been on a restricted scale, but on the basis of very firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,000 Rio Grande on private terms; 1,500 do., Cows, at 22½c., gold; 1,600 Bogota on private terms; and 500 Buenos Ayres at 23c., gold, ₱ lb. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21½@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Buenos Ayres, 24½@26 lbs., 22½c.; Montevideo, 20@24 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 21½c.@21¾c.; Orinoco, 21@23 lbs., 21¼c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, usual selection; Porto Cabello, 22@26 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Vera Cruz, 18@21 lbs., 19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 17c.@18¼c.; Matamoras, 21@23 lbs., 16½c.@17¼c.; San Juan and Central America, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 19@22½ lbs., 18c.@19c.; Rio Hache, dry and dry-salted, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla and Carthagena, dry and dry-salted, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@14c.; Curacoa, dry-salted, 18@22 lbs., 13¼c.; San Domingo and Port-au-Platt, dry-salted, 19@20 lbs., 14c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 18@24 lbs., 21c.@22½c.; Southern, 18@24 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Maranhan, 26@30 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Pernambuco, 26@29 lbs., 12½c.; Tampico and Matamoras, 27@28 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12½c.; Chili, 26@30 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Manilla and Batavia, Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 11c.; Singapore, 25@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 9½c., gold, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at uniform rates. We quote: New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 18c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 1,352 bales, against 1,000 bales last week. MEET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The decline in gold, since our last report

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was an entirely quiet day; no sales were attempted, and the Salesroom was dull and solitary. There was not a fair attendance even of the regular prophets, and the room was very quiet and gloomy.

To-day no sales will be attempted. Until after the commencement of the New Year, Saturdays will undoubtedly be allowed to remain as they were in the days gone by, days of rest. On Monday Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will commence the week with the sale of the three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 207 East Tenth-street; lot 25x94.4.

On Tuesday the same firm will sell, by order of the executors of CATHARINE DUNCAN, deceased, the first-class three-story brick dwelling house, and lease of lot, No. 12 Washington-square, between Fifth-avenue and University-place, extending through to an alleyway on the rear. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, for twenty-one years from 1st May, 1852, with usual covenants for renewal. Annual ground rent, $475, taxes and assessments. The house is 31 feet 6 inches by about 65 feet, with an extension of about 40 feet. Lot 31 feet 6 inches by an average depth of 145 feet.

The same day Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL have a peremptory sale of 227 Prospect Park lots, situate on Tenth and Eleventh avenues, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Brooklyn, and on Seeley-street, Windsor-terrace, Flatbush. These lots are in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park, Coney Island plank road boulevard, and the horse railroads, in a location where they should rapidly increase in value.

The same day Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have a sale of 100 desirable lots in the Seventh, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Brooklyn. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' offices, No. 25 Nassau-street.

The same day Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will, by order of the trustees of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, sell the four lots north side of Carmine-street, about 340 feet east of Hudson-street and directly opposite Varick-street, each 24.5½ front, 18.6 rear, by an average depth of 90 feet. Also, the two lots adjoining on Leroy-street, on rear, each 22.2 front, 37 rear, by an average depth of 97.6.

A few other sales will be made during the week, particulars of which will appear in our advertising columns.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, w. s., 22.10 ft. n. of 46th-st., 23.10x94.7x23.8x88.1 ..... $13,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Rivington-st., h. and l., 20x49.8 21,000
Delancey-st., n. s., 19.3 ft. e. of Ludlow-st., 19.4x75, (¼ part,) 9,630
Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Essex-st., 25x80.11 25,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 50.8 ft. w. of Attorney-st., h. and l., 20x80 13,500
4th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x94.3, h. and l.. 23,000
4th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x96.3, h. and l. 23,000
55th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9, h. and l. 27,500
27th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 1st-av., h. and l., 55x98.9 47,000
33d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 8,000
34th-st., s. s., 107 ft. w. of 2d-av., h. and l., 15x98.9. 17,000
46th-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 27.8x94 27,000
48th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5 5,000
101st-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11 1,000
110th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x201.10 8,187
119th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.4x100.10 6,750
119th-st., s. s., 32 ft. e. of 4th-av., gore, 58x88x35 3,000
125th-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 4th-av., 30x99.11 ..... nom.
130th-st., n. s., 335 ft. e. of 6th-av., h. and l., 20x99.11 20,000
Avenue A, w. s., 27 ft. s. of 9th-st., 26.9x113 24,850
Lexington-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 88th-st., h. and l., 20x85 25,000
Madison-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 41st-st., h. and l., 25.9x100 84,000
2d-av., w. s., 61.8 ft. s. of 36th-st., 15.8x70 18,000
2d-av., w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 79th-st., 51.1x105 14,400
3d-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 70th-st., h. and l., 22x80.. 21,000
10th-av. and 110th-st., n. w. corner, no dimensions 3,000

Lease Recorded.

Bowery, No. 311, 2 5-12 years, per year $2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, s. w. s., 112.2 ft. s. e. of Madison-av., 51.8x60x—x72 ..... $4,550
Court-st., e. s., 121.5 ft. n. of First-place, 58x121.5. 22,500
Cook-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of White-st., 100x125 1,300
Dupont-street, s. s., 95 ft. e. of Franklyn-st., 95x56x22.8x100x25 4,000
Douglas-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x80 3,600
Ewen-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Schieffelin-pl., 50x100 3,000
Gold-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Concord-st., 25x104.2 .. 3,800
Lefferts-st., n. s., 71 ft. e. of Grand-av., 22x140 17,000
Oxford-st., e. s., 285 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 25x110 11,500
President-st., s. s., 1,776 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 17.6x100 6,500
Prospect-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Charles-st., 50x100.. 3,000
Raymond-st., e. s., 100.1 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x75.1 7,500
Union-st., s. s., 916.8 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 100x18.4x75x25.2x92.2x18 1,250
Warren-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100 8,250
43d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.2 1,500
48th-st., n. s., 183.4 ft. s. of 4th-av., 16.8x100 1,500
North 2d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100.. 1,070
9th-place, s. s., 75 ft. w. of Smith-st., 75x133.5 7,500
3d-st., e. s., 700 ft. s. of South 10th-st., 72x41x72x70 3,500
South 9th-st., n. s., 96.3 ft. e. of 7th-st., 93x20.1x90.3x20 2,100
{ 42d-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.6x80 ..... } 5,000
{ 42d-st., n. s., 127.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.6x80 ..... }
47th-st., n. s., 152.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 35x80 17,250
Atlantic-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Troy-av., 40x99.. 8,500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 298 ft. w. of Utica-av., 99x184.3 x167.5x142.3 4,800
Bedford-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x85.... 10,000
De Kalb and Clermont avs., s. w. corner, 21.6x55.10x36.8x50 10,000
Hudson-av., w. s., 241.9 ft. n. of Concord-st., 200.3x63.7x117x60.5x100 1,500
Hudson-av., w. s., 243.9 ft. s. of Concord-st., 200.3x63.7x117x60.5x100 1,500
Vanderbilt-av. and Warren-st., n. w. corner, 95x122 30,000
Washington-av., e. s., 127 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 20x100 9,500
Yates-av. and Stockton-st., n. w. corner, 25x100.. 7,850
6th-av., w. s., 26.4 ft. n. of Prospect-st., 18x80 13,700

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

3d-av., e. s., 77.11 ft. s. of 134th-st., 25x119x20.4x123 ..... $1,000

New-Rochelle.

Main corner of Mechanics-st., lots Nos. 4, 5, 50x100.. $11,100
Fort Plains to Petersville road, 2 acres, adj. Haller's 6,000

Yonkers.

Lots Nos. 96 and 98, St. Mary's-st., s. s., 50x100.. $1,750

NEW-JERSEY.

Bergen.

Jewett-av., n. s., Jno. Geiser's property, 83x142x42x142 ..... $1,000
Monticello-av., e. s., lots Nos. 43, 45, block F, Monticello and Coldens 7,500
Monticello-av., e. s., lots Nos. 39, 41, block F, Monticello and Coldens 2,500
Lot No. 35, plot No. 10 / Lots Nos. 34, 37, plot No. 11 } L. D. Landrein's map 10,000

West Hoboken.

Paterson-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Summit-av., 25x112 ..... $415

Hudson City.

Colden-st., n. s., lots Nos. 3, 4, plot No. 9, block No. 11 / Colden-st., n. s., lot No. 1, plot No. 11, block No. 11 } Bramhall's map, each 25x100. $1,650

Hoboken.

Grand-st., e. s., lots Nos. 5, 6, block No. 32, Coster's, 50x100 ..... $4,140

Greenville.

Fulton-av., n. s., lot No. 11, block No. 14, Gouldsest's $425
Fulton-av., n. s., lot No. 12, block No. 14, Gouldsest's 425
Seaview-av., lots Nos. 11, 12, block No. 2, Mercelos' map 850

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES FOR SALE IN 19TH, 20th, 21st, 51st, 52d, 54th, 56th, 61st, 62d, 77th, 79th, 80th, 86th, 88th, 111th, 121st, 127th, 126d sts., and a number of first-class houses on Madison-avenue. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LIVERY MEN.—WE HAVE THREE very desirable lots, 75x102 feet, on a wide street, near Central Park, on which the owner wants a first-class livery stable, and will furnish a loan of half the cost of building. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6x about 60 feet, in first-rate order; situated in 42d-st., near 6th-av.; price, including mirrors, gas fixtures, &c., $30,000; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE FIVE FOUR-story brown-stone houses south side of 56th-st., 5th and 6th avs., 20x80, lot 100; extra plumbed and black walnut; the best five houses between 5th and 6th avs. in the market. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., on the premises, or No. 20 Pine-st. at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—Unfurnished, an extra-wide and full-sized house and lot; 125 feet deep, No. 30 Union-square; recently renovated and put in thorough repair. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE MARBLE BUILDing, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, lot 37 by about 96 feet, with large and elegant vaults, suitable for a bank and offices, having unobstructed light. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BANKING HOUSE fire proof and complete, situated on Pine-st., near Broadway. Price $400,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BANKING building Nos. 41 and 43 Pine-st., through to William-st. 38 feet front on Pine-st., and 37.6 on William-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new store Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st., corner of Pine, for sale or to let. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE CORNER LOT FOR SALE.—The southeast corner of 5th-av. and 43d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WELL-LOCATED WESTERN land, near railroad, in exchange for first-class farm at Burlington, N. J. Send particulars to E. MORRIS.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A valuable plot of ground at Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton Ferry, with pier and depth of water for the largest vessels; also, right to fill out to bulkhead line. The attention of manufacturers, warehousemen and coal dealers is invited to this property, as it is well adapted to their uses. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 180 South 3d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO. No. 113 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, ONE HOUR'S RIDE by Morris and Essex Railroad, three minutes' walk from depot, a modern house, 11 rooms, all neatly furnished, and the only one now vacant in Riera Park; a good furnace and other conveniences make a comfortable Winter residence of the same; stables if wanted; rent very moderate. Apply to J. RIERA, Summit, N. J.

TO LET—IN 33D-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av., a desirable house, furnished or unfurnished, at a moderate rent. Apply to Mr. ODELL, No. 48 West 33d-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE, corner of 9th-av. and 19th-st. Inquire on the premises of J. M. EDGAR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PLOT OF EIGHT lots, corner 54th-st. and 1st-av., suitable for lumber or coal yard, &c. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A STORE, OR STORE AND DWELLing, new No. 420 or old No. 402, 4th-av., near 29th-st. Apply on the premises.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquireon the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 5 LIBERTY-ST., AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
227 PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS., 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH STS., BROOKLYN, AND ON SEELEY-ST., WINDSOR-TERRACE, FLATBUSH,
BY ORDER OF CHAS. COURTER, ESQ.

17TH-ST.—10 lots and gores on north side, being the entire front from 11th-av. to the city line.

17TH AND 18TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block, except a small gore 15x22 feet.

18TH AND 19TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block.

WINDSOR-TERRACE.

SEELEY-ST.—West side, 16 lots, between Prospect-av. (late Middle-st.) and 18th-st.: 21 lots between Prospect-av. and the Coney Island Plank Road Boulevard, and 16 lots in the rear.

PROSPECT-AV. (late Middle-st.)—12 lots between Seeley-st. and the city line.

TERRACE-ALLEY, (east side)—11 lots between Prospect-av. and 18th-st.

THE PROXIMITY OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY TO
PROSPECT PARK,
CONEY ISLAND PLANK ROAD BOULEVARD
AND THE
HORSE RAILROADS,
MAKES IT VERY DESIRABLE FOR INVESTMENT.

THE ORDERS OF THE OWNER, WHO IS A NON-RESIDENT, ARE PEREMPTORY, AND THE PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD.

60 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers, MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 18, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be soldin lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of the two buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,295 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,620 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, Dec. 7,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
IMPORTANT SALE OF 100 BROOKLYN LOTS, SITUATED IN THE SEVENTH, EIGHTEENTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.

Lafayette-av., south side, 300 feet east of Grand-av., 8 lots.

Van Buren-st., north side, 300 feet east of Grand-av., 3 lots.

Also, choice Nineteenth Ward lots on Keap and Hooper sts., between Marcy and Harrison avs.

Also, desirable Eighteenth Ward lots, on Jacob, Ivy, Cooper, Margaretta and Eldert sts.; Johnson, Evergreen and Central avs., and Bushwick-av. Boulevard.

Also, Twenty-first Ward lots, on Chauncey-st.

Terms liberal. Maps now ready at auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CATHARINE DUNCAN, DECEASED, OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NO. 12 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEAR 5TH-AV., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PEARSALL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Washington-square.—The first-class three-story brick dwelling house, and lease of lot, situate on the north side of Washington-square, between 5th-av. and University-place, extending through to an alley way on the rear, known as No. 12. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor for twenty-one years from 1st May, 1852, with usual covenants for renewal. Annual ground rent, $475, taxes and assessments. The house is 31 feet 6 inches by about 65 feet, with an extension of about 40 feet. Lot 31 feet 6 inches by an average depth of 145 feet.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SIX LOTS ON CARMINE AND LEROY sts., between Hudson and Bedford sts., at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of trustees of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church:

CARMINE-ST.—4 lots, north side, about 340 feet east of Hudson-st., and directly opposite Varick-st.; each 24.5½ feet front, 18.6 feet rear, by average depth of 90 feet.

LEROY-ST.—2 lots adjoining above on rear, each 22.2 feet front, 37 feet rear, by an average depth of 97.6 feet.

TERMS—Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 5 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS, Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn—27 large lots on PROSPECT-AV. (Middle-st.) the entire front between 10TH AND 11TH AVS., including the avenue lots; title perfect. Also 16 splendid lots on 7th-av., 8th and 10th sts., near the Park. Also 2 lots on Houston-st., 84 feet north of Myrtle-av. The above to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Maps, &c., at the Office of the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ELDER MILES GRANT, OF BOSton, Editor of *The World's Crisis* and *Second Advent Messenger*, will preach at the Mission Church, No. 133 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SATURDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock; and at Temperance Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., corner Clinton, SUNDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Come and hear an able advocate of the soon coming and Kingdom of Christ.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 5. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will deliver his third lecture of the course to young men. Subject—*Not Luck, but Hard Work.* The public invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 41 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Upon SUNDAY EVENINGS during Advent, a course of sermons will be preached by the Rector, upon *The Preparation of the World for Christ.* The second of the course on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Education of the Conscience and the Heart.*

THE SABBATH SERVICES AT LEXington-av. M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will consist of a general prayer meeting at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. and 7 in the evening. The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will be assisted by a large number of brethren from different parts of the City. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. J. McCOSH, D. D., LL. D., OF Princeton, will lecture in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6. Subject—*The Association of Ideas, and its Influence upon the Training of the Mind.* Single tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door of the church, or at Carter's. Lecture to commence at 8.

THE SERVICE OF SONG.—A SPECIAL Service of Song will be held every SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHurch.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. C. T. OLMSTED, of Trinity Church, in the evening. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Apollo Hall, Broadway, corner 28th-st. Subject—*All Life Worthless Out of Christ.* Seats free. Strangers and all other persons cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST. near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. J. COLE at 7½ P. M., the sermon to be interpreted in signs. Service at 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services will be held at this institution on SUNDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

REV. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY, LATE Curate of St. Albans, Holborn, London, will preach his last sermon prior to his return to England, in the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. E. A. FARLEY, D. D., WILL preach in MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHAPEL, in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Subject in the morning: *Pure Religion.* Evening: *The Unitarian Faith.* The public invited. Seats free.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., Rev. A. VERMILYE, Pastor.—PREACHING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. GORT.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 47th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.—Hours of service on SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School, 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIonal Church, Rev. E. P. GARDNER, of Hoboken, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Sabbath School at 9 P. M. Seats free.

HARLEM—NEW PRESBYTERIAN Enterprise.—By request, Rev. W. W. ATTERBURY will preach, SUNDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M., in National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 126th-st. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE St. John-st. M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 9th-st. and Jane-st.—Rev. Dr. J. T. COOPER, of Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; the Pastor, Rev. D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M. Seats provided for all strangers and visitors.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH.—THE REC tor, Rev. Dr. GREE, will preach on *The Festival System of the Church*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Entrances on 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av.

A FIFTH OF A SERIES OF DISCOURSES on "The Family Life" will be preached by Rev. Dr. WM. AIKMAN, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick,) on SUNDAY MORNING, subject: *Parents' Duties to Children.* All are cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, the young peoples' prayer meeting. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—The Praying Band, Samuel Halsted leader, will conduct the exercises on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free.

BISHOP POTTER WILL PREACH at All Angels' P. E. Free Church, West 81st-st., near Broadway, on the second Sunday in Advent, Dec. 5. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. J. N. HEFFERMAN, Rector.

REV. DR. WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Plymouth Baptist Church, in 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will find a welcome. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

"THE ROD OF IRON."—BISHOP Cox, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Ecumenical Council and its Results.*

A COURSE OF ADVENT SERMONS will be preached in St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. The second will be by Rev. Dr. POTTER, Rector of Grace Church.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIEty, 2d-av., corner 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, large chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ and at 7½ P. M.—Dr. CHARLES JEWETT will speak on *Temperance* in the chapel. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor.—Services SABBATH, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*The Best Evidence of Christianity.*

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125th-st., near 6th-av.—SABBATH (Dec. 5) services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M., by Newburg "Praying Band." O. B. Welling, leader. General invitation; seats free.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts., Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the close of the morning service.

THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor.—Morning subject—*Natural Justice and Social Order.* Evening—Sunday School Concert.

REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., RECtor of Grace Church, will preach a sermon in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, in aid of the Young Men's Association.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, 7th-av., next to southeast corner of 34th-st.—The rector, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THOMPSON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Houston.—Preaching SABBATH, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. PAGE. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

FUTURE LIFE.—NORTH PRESBYTERian Church, 31st-st and 9th-av. Rev. THOMAS STRICKET, Pastor. Sermon on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ on *The Condition of the Unrighteous Dead.*

REV. PROFESSOR SEYMOUR WILL preach in behalf of the House of Mercy next SUNDAY NIGHT, Dec. 5, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., Near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. LEWIS C. MULLER.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The afternoon service will be omitted.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D-ST., west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*Thou Shalt Not Steal.*

SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st.—Mrs. FANNIE DAVIS SMITH will speak, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P.M.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST Church, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM (SWEDENBORgian) Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, Rev. Dr. VERMES, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 59th-st., near Broadway.—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. JAMES M. LUDLOW, of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church. All are cordially invited to attend.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—The Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING—Fourth of series on Pilgrim's Progress. Subject—*House of the Interpreter.* All invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL Preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bible class at 9 A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, R. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 279 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, WILLING TO pay a fair price for accommodation in a first-class house, family private, can have rooms, breakfast if desired, use of private billiard room, and all the comforts of a home; references exchanged. Address BROWN STONE, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Parlor and bedroom on parlor floor; also third story room to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 268 WEST 42D-ST.—LARGE, BEAUtiful rooms, for families or gentlemen, at Summer prices; all the comforts of a refined home; location, house and table first-class; French and German spoken.

NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, also a single room on the third floor, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place; references exchanged; breakfast furnished.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORner of Clinton-place.—Fine rooms elegantly furnished, singly or en suite, to let with excellent board, on second and third floors; terms moderate; references ex

CITY POLITICS.

The Registry.

The various polling places were open yesterday for the revision of the registration lists, for the Charter election on Tuesday next. The following are the additions made in the various wards:

Wards.	Votes.	Wards.	Votes.
1	45	13	460
2	0	14	65
3	4	15	314
4	531	16	309
5	15	17	376
6	41	18	1,091
7	77	19	1,260
8	344	20	320
9	646	21	302
10	427	22	497
11	235		
12	206	Total	8,566

The total registration prior to the November election was 143,271, making the total of registered voters in New-York the present year 152,-157.

German Republican Central Committee.

This organization met at the Steuben House last night, WILLIAM GRASSE presiding. A report concerning the relations of the Committee to the other Republican organizations of this City was made by a special committee. Inspectors for the ward primaries were appointed, and it was resolved that an appeal be made to the German Republicans of this City to register their names as numerously as possible. The meeting then adjourned.

Tenth Ward German Independent Citizens' Mass Meeting.

A large mass meeting was held by the German Independent Central Organization of the Tenth Ward at Turner Hall, in Orchard-street, last night, CONRAD KUHM presiding. Resolutions were passed strongly opposing political corruption, emphatically ratifying the nomination of FRANCIS V. EURING for Police Justice and WILLIAM H. KIRCHEIS for Civil Justice of the Fourth Judicial District, and pledging support to these candidates at the coming charter election. Spirited speeches advocating the election of independent, incorruptible and impartial Judges were made by Messrs. Henry Wehle, Dr. Julius Korn, Francis V. Euring, William H. Kircheis, Dr. Eugene Schoening, General Franz Sigel and Dr. G. Scheible, and then the meeting adjourned.

Political Brevities.

A Convention of the Republican delegates of the Eighth Judicial District was held last evening in consequence of Mr. E. HARRISON REED having declined to run for Police Justice, and WM. H. BULL for Civil Justice. The Convention determined to run their names on the ticket, whether their nominees consented to be candidates or not.

The Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth-street Republican delegations met last evening to endeavor to agree upon one set of candidates for Alderman and Assistant Aldermen of the Thirteenth District, instead of the two sets already nominated. The Convention failed to effect this purpose.

The Hoffman Club held a meeting last evening at No. 46 East Broadway. The Tammany ticket, including E. J. SHANDLEY, JOSEPH KOCH, BRYAN REILLY and JNO. GALVIN, was unanimously indorsed.

The Second Assembly District Republican electors held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at No. 458 Pearl-street. The proceedings were the registration preparatory to the new reorganization of the Republican Party. This satisfactorily accomplished, the meeting adjourned.

STEPHEN ROBERTS is the anti-ring candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-first Assembly District.

CHAS. H. COOPER, candidate for Assistant Alderman in the Twenty-first District, has addressed a circular to the voters residing there, promising, if elected, to do his duty faithfully. So have most of the other candidates.

The O'Gorman Club met last night at No. 209 West Forty-first-street, to ratify the nominations of the Tammany candidates on the district ticket. A great many were present, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Local Items.

REV. DR. PORTER, pastor of the Bedford-avenue (Brooklyn) Reformed Church, E. D., began the delivery of a series of sermons last Sunday evening on the Bible—its relation to personal character, society, education, the State and the Church. These sermons are to be continued every Sunday evening, and are addressed to all classes, with special reference to the leading topics of the present time.

About 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday two emigrant runners named THOMAS ENRIGHT and RICHARD HARLEY became engaged in a quarrel at No. 75 Cortlandt-street, which quickly resulted in the drawing of knives and the stabbing of ENRIGHT in the thigh and hand. The Police were promptly at the scene and removed the injured man to the Cortlandt-street Police Station, where his wounds were examined, and being found to be slight he was sent to his home after they had been dressed.

DENNIS BYRNE, the man who was severely and dangerously stabbed on Wednesday evening with a file in the hands of JOHN MCGEE, is yet at the Brooklyn City Hospital; so also is MCGEE, who sustained some injuries in the Front-street conflict. Both are in a fair way for recovery.

During the present week two illicit stills have been seized by officers of the internal revenue in the Second Collection District, Brooklyn. One was found running in the rear of a junk shop on India Wharf, Atlantic Dock, and the other in a vacant house on Elizabeth, near Richards-street. In both cases the still, worms and other fixtures were torn out by the officers and delivered to United States Marshal DALLON.

The Brooklyn Sunday School Union are to consider the subject of uniform lessons in the schools of all the Evangelical Churches, at their next monthly meeting.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY, charged with stealing a yawlboat, valued at $60, from the foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, the property of JAS. CONNERS, and a quantity of rigging rope, valued at $20, was taken before Justice VOORHIES, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and, after examination, was sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The house of Mr. R. W. BROWN, Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Brooklyn, was entered on the evening of Thursday by thieves, who stole a tin box containing $70 in money and valuable papers. No trace of the thieves.

Dr. JOHN H. WILCOX, organist of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Boston, will conduct the Plymouth Church (Brooklyn) Organ Concert this afternoon.

A suit has been brought in this City against WM. F. WELLS & Co. for the recovery of a large amount of Customs duties upon cigars imported by them, on which it is alleged that the Government was defrauded by false weights.

Two men, named respectively RELMER and AUTHER, while engaged in grading Central-avenue, which runs through the old Feck property, at Roosevelt, N. J., were seriously injured by the caving in of an embankment, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. RELMER had one of his legs broken. Both were buried some eight feet under ground, and but for the celerity of their fellow-laborers, must have perished by suffocation.

THEODORE FLAGLACKEN, while at work yesterday in the stables No. 701 Sixth-street, fell through the hatchway, and was seriously injured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The Future of Canada—Independence or Annexation.

Sir JOHN YOUNG has published a letter in the Montreal *Gazette* in which he repudiates the tale that he has taken advantage of his recent visit to New-York to urge the probability of independence as a reason why reciprocity should not be conceded. He adds: "I hold the opinion that the interests of the Dominion and of the mother country would be greatly promoted by our assuming a national independent position, and I have openly and without concealment expressed my view of this matter. In doing so, I only exercise the same right as a Canadian, which is almost daily exercised by our countrymen in England, in discussing our affairs; and while the United States is not a proper field for the promulgation of such views, I claim that I have a right, on fitting occasions, to express, in a respectful way, opinions on public questions affecting the interests of this great country.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 3—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92¼ for money and 92¾ for the account. American Securities open quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 84¾; 1865, old, 83¼; 1867, 83⅜; Ten-forties, 79½; Erie Railway shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 90⅝; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 72f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens buoyant: Middling Upland, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

The sales of the week have been 138,000 bales, of which 17,000 were taken for export, and 28,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 338,000 bales, of which 19,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 46,000 bales, including 13,000 from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—California White Wheat, 9s. 10d. ₱ cental.

HAVRE, Dec. 3.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat; Low Middling, afloat, 136f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 3—1 P. M.—American Securities quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾ for the issue of 1867. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is a shade easier, and the sales of the day, it is now thought, will not exceed 10,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 382,000 bales, of which 130,000 are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is firmer but unchanged. Wheat, 9s. 11d. ₱ cental for California White; 8s. 6d. @8s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 1d. @9s. 3d. for Red Winter.

The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 60,000 quarters, of which 55,000 were from America.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 107s. 6d. ₱ tierce, of 304 lbs., for new extra prime Mess.

LONDON, Dec. 3—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. American Securities closed firm. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85; 1865, old, 84¾; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 80¼. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; Illinois Central, 90¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 12d. @12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. @12¾d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Red Winter Wheat, 9s. 2d. ₱ cental. Corn, 30s. ₱ quarter for European.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Tallow, 46s. 9d. @47s. ₱ cwt. Sperm Oil, £96 ₱ ton. Whale Oil, £38 10s. ₱ ton. Linseed Oil, £28 12s. ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7¼d. @1s. 8d. ₱ gallon. Turpentine, 27s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 3.—Petroleum opens firm at 50¼f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, 72f. 27c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 3.—Petroleum closed firm at 50¼f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 3.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm and unchanged.

HAVRE, Dec. 3—P. M.—Cotton closed quiet, both on spot and afloat: Tres Ordinaire on spot, 135¾f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middlings afloat, 134¾f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—EXCHANGE firm at par @ 1-10 premium, selling; 1-10 off buying. FLOUR dull and easy at $5 75@$5 80 for Spring Extras. WHEAT declining and less active; sales of No. 1 at 93c.; No. 2 at 90¼c. @91c.; in the afternoon irregular at 91c., seller December, for No. 2. CORN dull at 78¼c. @80c. for No. 2; in the afternoon dull at 78¼c. @80c. for No. 2, cash, seller December. OATS steady at 42c. for No. 2. RYE active, firmer and higher; No. 2, 76¼c. BARLEY inactive and nominally lower; No. 2, 83c. HIGHWINES firm and steady at 90c. PROVISIONS firmer. PORK, $30 50, cash. $31 50@32 50 seller February. LARD firm and higher; sales at 18c. @18¼c. for cash; 17¾c. seller January; 19c. seller February. Green and Salted MEATS less active and steady; Short Rib Middles, 14¼c.; Shoulders, two days in salt, 11¾c.; Rough Sides, two days in salt, 14¾c. HAMS, 15c.; Sweet-Pickled HAMS firm and steady at 16c. @16¾c. Dressed Hogs firm at $12 50@$13. Live Hogs firm, active and higher at $9 12½@$9 35 for Common; $10 60@$11 for Extra Fancy. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—TOBACCO heavy and unchanged. COTTON unchanged. FLOUR heavy with a small business. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Fall, 90c. @ 90c.; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 02@$1 03; Low Choice to Choice, $1 10@$1 20; Prime to Choice White, $1 20@$1 25. CORN heavy; New White, in bulk, 72c.; Old Mixed, in sacks, 90c. @93c.; Choice Old Yellow, 96c.; White, 94c. @ 96c. OATS firm at 46c. @48½c., in bulk; 49c. @52c. sacked. BARLEY heavy. RYE quiet at 82c. @83c. WHISKY dull at $1. PROVISIONS excited. PORK held at $31. Dry-salted MEATS firmer; Shoulders, 12¾c. @12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. @16½c. Sweet-Pickled HAMS, 15¾c. BACON quiet. Sugar-cured HAMS, 21c. LARD active at 17¾c. @18c. for prime steam. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs active at $8 25@$10 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 2,200 bushels; Oats, 6,500 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 4,200 head.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 142,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT very dull; holders firm; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Red; Toledo at $1 34. CORN nominal at 83c. @89c. OATS dull and nominal at 52c. RYE neglected. BARLEY quiet; sales, 3 cars four-rowed Canada at 85c. in store. PEAS nominal at 86c. @ 91c. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES held at $1 01. CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 800 head; for the week 4,600 head. Market active, firm and a shade better; some stock very superior; sales, 1,200 head at 8¼c. @9c. for premium to. 8c. @8½c. for extra; 6¾c. @7¾c. for common to good. HOGS firm and active. SHEEP—Receipts moderate; in fair demand; Canada ¼c. higher.

OSWEGO, Dec. 3.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 for White; $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 30; Choice White Canada, $1 60. CORN steady at $1 08. BARLEY nominal at $1 04@$1 05 for Up-Lake Canada; $1 30 for Bay Quinte. COMMEAL, $2 50 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged. Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $32@$33 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 80c.; to Albany, 75c. Lake IMPORTS—80,600 bushels Wheat, 42,500 bushels Corn, 7,300 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Peas.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—WHEAT in an improved and milling demand for choice samples of Amber and White. RYE quiet and dull at $1 65, with no offering. CORN quiet and steady, with a moderate home and Eastern demand; sales of Western Mixed, in small lots, at $1 13@$1 14. BARLEY is sought after, but the supply is limited to a few malsters, and at rather lower prices; sales 1,500 bushels two-rowed State, in car lots, on private terms, and 9,600 bushels Canada West, in transit on the canal on condition of arrival here. OATS dull and lower; sales 1,400 bushels State, in elevator, at 65c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 25c. @25¼c.; Middling Gulf, 25¾c. @26c. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $4 87½c. @$5; Extras, $5 25@$5 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 75 @$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6; Ohio do., $6@$6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 30@$1 32. RYE held at $1 12. CORN in fair demand; Old Yellow, $1 09; New, 85c. @90c. OATS range from 59c. @62c. Refined PETROLEUM advanced to 31c.; Crude held at 25c. @26c. GROCERIES very dull. PROVISIONS remarkably quiet. WHISKY advanced; iron bound, $1 06@$1 08.

TOLEDO, Dec. 3.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 25; No. 1 Red held at $1 16; No. 2 do., $1 03. CORN dull and nominal. OATS firmer at 53c. for No. 1. Dressed HOGS firm for heavy at $11 50@$12 00. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats, 27,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 20,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. GRAIN in store, Dec. 1—Wheat, 325,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 66,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 25,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT held higher; Winter Red, $1 10@$1 15. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 88c. @91. PORK dull at $31 50, with no sales. Bulk MEATS nominally unchanged. BACON nominally unchanged. Sugar-cured HAMS, 21c. @22c. LARD in better demand; 700 tierces sold at 17¾c. @18¼c. for Steam and Kettle. Live HOGS active and higher; all sold at $10@$10 60. Dressed HOGS, $12 60@$12 85; receipts, 6,000 head. EXCHANGE steady at ¼ off buying.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—COTTON firm; sales 90 bales Good Ordinary to Low Middling at 23c. @23¼c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $9 50@$10 25 gross; $10 40 extra choice. TOBACCO quiet; sales 30 hhds. at $3@$9 for new Lugs; $11 for good Leaf. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD, 18¾c. for tierce. WHISKY dull at 90c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—COTTON quiet, steady and unchanged. FLOUR is fairly active, but prices are steady. WHEAT unchanged; prime to choice Red, $1 35@$1 38. CORN active; prime White, 87c. @91c.; Yellow, 90c. @95c. OATS dull at 56c. @58c. RYE firm at $1 02@$1 05. PROVISIONS entirely unchanged. No BACON out of smoke. WHISKY—There is an improved feeling; sales were made at $1 04@$1 05.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 3.—COTTON closed firm at 24c. @24¼c. for Middling. Net receipts of the week, 9,225 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 6,250 bales; to the Continent, 3,321 bales; coastwise, 6,468 bales. Sales, 2,000 bales. Stock, 42,300 bales Uplands and 2,947 bales Sea Islands. Receipts to-day, 260 bales; sales, 700 bales. Sea Islands nominal.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—COTTON dull and nominal at 23¾c. for Middling; receipts, 1,475 bales; exports, 2,753 bales; receipts of the week, 7,490 bales; exports, 6,670 bales; stock, 4,495 bales. FLOUR quiet. CORN, 92c. @93c. OATS, 50c. @60c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18c. @ 19¼c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 17c.; Sides, 20¼c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 13¾c.; Sides, 17¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3.—COTTON closed quiet at 23c. @23¼c. for Low Middling; net receipts of the week, 1,470 bales; exports coastwise, 1,067 bales; sales, 279 bales; stock, 1,300 bales. Spirits TURPENTINE dull. RESIN firmer; Strained, $1 62½. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 75@$2 90. TAR, $2.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—FLOUR heavy and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at 92c. for No. 1; 89¼c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 42¾c. for No. 2. CORN unchanged. RYE easier at 74c. for No. 1. Dressed HOGS quiet at $12 50@$12 75. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

GALVESTON, Dec. 3.—COTTON was quiet and in light demand; net receipts of the week, 8,992 bales; exports—to New-Orleans, 8 bales; to New-York, 644 bales; to Liverpool, 4,198 bales; sales 5,000 bales; stock 35,512 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 3.—COTTON closed quiet at 23¼c. for Middling. Net receipts of the week, 7,007 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 8,384 bales. Sales, 1,936 bales. Stock, 8,836 bales. Receipts to-day, 1,147 bales; exports, coastwise, 160 bales; sales, 200 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—COTTON opened active at 23¼c., but closed dull at 23c. @23¼c. for Middling; sales, 850 bales; receipts, 1,208 bales; sales of the week, 3,817 bales; receipts, 6,696 bales; stock, 14,700 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—FLOUR—Superfine stiff; local brands, $4 12½@$4 50; outside brands, $4@$4 25; extra unchanged. WHEAT, $1 40@$1 50, with an improved demand. LEGAL TENDERS, 82.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—WHEAT—No. 1 Red, $1 18; No. 2 Red, $1 12@$1 14. CORN quiet and nominally unchanged. OATS steady and unchanged. BARLEY dull and nominally firmer.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 1,420 bales; coastwise, 2,190 bales; total, 3,610 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,470 bales; stock, 7,049 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 25¼c. @25¾c.; net receipts of the week, 1,220 bales; coastwise, 6,270 bales; total, 7,560 bales; stock, 1,800 bales.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—WHEAT—Extra lower at $1 22; No. 1 firm at $1 11. Dressed HOGS advanced 25c.; sales at $11 50@$12 50.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, at 107½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 49½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54. Exchange on New-York, 22¼.

[Advertisement.]

NOW IS THE SEASON FOR FURS.—No argument is needed to prove this assertion. And KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., is the place to purchase them. Perhaps some may doubt this assertion, but a visit to his establishment will prove to one and all that it is correct. KNOX deals in furs of all qualities. He has them at all prices. All can be suited at his establishment. And what is better, KNOX sells his goods at a small profit.

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brussels.....Dec. 4...New-York..Liverpool.
France.....Dec. 4...New-York..Liverpool.
Bellona.....Dec. 4...New-York..London.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Arizona.....Dec. 4...New-York..Aspinwall.
City of Mexico.....Dec. 4...New-York..Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, close at 5:30 A. M.

Mails for Aspinwall, South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana and Mexico, *via* Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, close at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....8 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners.....8 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven.....8 A. M.; 1:3), 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport.....4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....8 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, Through *via* H. R. R. R.....7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....8 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....8 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 3.—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.*—Captain E. R. Bromhead, T. W. Rumble and 2 children, Mr. Dalliel, Captain Crockett, H. Huskerstin, Richard C. Sweeny, Mrs. Elizabeth Marswick, Miss E. Marswick, Miss Marswick, Miss Dora Purcell. From Halifax—Captain St. John and lady, A. R. Shaw and lady, J. Cricstan and lady, W. J. Lewis and lady, D. W. Herr, R. T. Muir, H. H. Buse, G. W. Beekman, S. D. McDonald, H. Newcombe, Dr. Muir, Hon. Dr. C. Tupper, Mrs. A. C. Morton, W. Grie ns, M. P.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W Simonton, Genera Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 06 | Sun sets.... 4 32 | Moon sets.. 6 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 31 | Gov. Island. 9 20 | Hell Gate..10 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 3.

Arrived.

Steamship Fah Kee, Steele, Bermuda 4 da., with mdse. and passengers to J. N. Harvey. Had heavy Westerly gales during the first part of the passage, latterly N. W. breezes and fine weather; laden with a portion of the cargo of the ship Figlia Allesandra, from Marseilles for New-York, which put into Bermuda in a very crippled condition, being actually lashed together with chains and hawsers. Left in port the following vessels: Ship Figlia Allessandra; will probably discharge the whole of her cargo; bark Chateuranga, 1dg.; will leave for New-York shortly; bark Adeline Adams, repairing; N. G. bark Norma, dischg. coals for Government, brig Iris, (of St. John's,) repairing; schr. Thos. Holcombe, 1dg.; scar. Grasmere, from New-York for Boston; lost sails, mainboom, &c.; bark Oscola, Hagan, from a whaling voyage of 12 months, with 580 bbls. sperm oil. The following is the loss of the steamer D. C. Haskins, which left New-York Nov. 15 for San Francisco, and foundered in the Gulf Stream on the 17th: The first boat launched was swamped and destroyed alongside; another left the vessel with four persons, and was not seen afterward; the Captain's boat, with himself, the first assistant engineer and ten men, left the ship at 10 o'clock P. M., and steered N. E. till they were picked up by the schr. Grasmere on the 19th, and were landed at Bermuda on the 27th. The steward and two seamen were drowned alongside the schooner by the upsetting of the boat. The Captain now lies ill at Bermuda. The remainder of the crew of the Haskins were brought on by the steamship Fah Kee. Eighteen were left on board by the Captain constructing a raft to leave the steamer. The D. C. Haskins was a river steamer, 1,100 tons burden, was intended to run on the Sacramento River, and owned by parties in San Francisco.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow Nov. 19, via Moville 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong W. and N. W. winds the entire passage. Nov. 28, lat. 45 28, lon. 49 36, signaled a Hamburg steamer, bound E.; 29th, lat. 46 76, lon. 54 18, signaled steamship Tarifa, bound E.; 30th, lat. 43 19, lon. 58 10, passed steamship England, bound E.; Dec. 2, lat. 40 58, lon. 67 34, signaled steamship Java, bound E.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, Nov. 20, via Queenstown 21st and Halifax Dec. 1, with mdse. and 148 passengers, to J. G. Dale.

Steamship Albemarle, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Ship S. Curling, Morse, of and from Thomaston 4 da., in ballast to order.

Ship Refondo, (Norw.,) Blegen, Bristol, E., 29 da. in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in sight of Sandy Hook and will proceed to Philadelphia.

Bark Leonldo, (Br.,) Martin, Iquique 107 da., with nitrate of soda to Charles Lulling & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 27, in lon. 35 20; Oct. 14, lat. 20 S., lon. 24 W., spoke bark Peri, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Bombay. The Leonide is anchored in the Lower Bay, waiting orders.

Bark Eureka, Holloway, Shields 42 da., with mdse. to D. R. De Wolf. Made the northern passage, and had moderate weather. Oct. 11, lat. 46 10, lon. 33, exchanged longitudes with the ship Victoria, (of Liverpool,) bound E.

Bark Magna Charta, (Br.,) Hartagan, Marseilles Sept. 16, with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 25; had light winds and calms during first part of the passage, with strong W. and N. W. gales from lon. 70.

Bark Svell Vid, (Ans.,) Bachich, Bordeaux 57 da., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co. Had heavy S. and S. E. winds during the passage.

Bark Chas. F. Perry, Clifford, Boston, in ballast to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Louisa, (of Bermuda,) Tuso, Cienfuegos 20 da., with sugar and molasses to Duncan Mott. Had heavy N. and N. W. winds almost the whole passage; started deck-load, of which 3 hhds. of molasses were washed overboard, and sprunk a leak; Nov. 15, off Cape Antonio, was in co. with the brig Camilla, from Kingston, Jam., for New-York.

Brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) Bigelow, Windsor, N. S., 11 da., with lumber to Peniston & Co.

Brig Alfaretta, (Br.,) Olive, Dorchester, N. B., 20 da., with stone to F. J. Nevins & Son.

Brig Priscilla, Young, New-Bedford.

Schr. Vesta, (of Greenport,) Rogers, Matanzas 15 da., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had strong W. and N. W. gales during the passage; was 6 da. N. of Hatteras. Dec. 1, Barnegat bearing S. W. by W. 22 miles, fell in with an old hulk, spars, house, &c., gone, and the poop about 3 feet above water.

Schr. Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Hatfield, Wentworth, N. S., 8 da., with 180 tons plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Will discharge at Newark.

Schr. Alaska, Clark, Machias, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ben Bolt, Drake, St. George, N. B., 12 da., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Malabar, McCarty, Belfast, with lumber for Norfolk.

Schr. Bramall, Hamilton, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Niagara, Horton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Perry, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. John W. Griffing, Griffing, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Calista, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to J. Haviland.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. D. B. Webb, Knight, Calais 10 da., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Margaret Clark, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. C. Burdett, Rogers, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sterling, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. W. Roberts, Thompson, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Frances Edwards, Webb, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. H. Brown, Hemmingway, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adele, Felecia. Elliott, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. D. White, Weeks, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha P. King, Rockwell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Catawamiesk, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Onward, Bunker, Bangor, with lumber to E. Peters.

Schr. J. Tilden, Davis, Ellsworth, with lumber to J. Bondonon.

Schr. E. Flower, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. Havlyn.

Schr. Mary M. Jameson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Kate Callagan, Tiffeny, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Decora, (of Machias, Me.,) Clark, Musquash, N. S., 8 da., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Vicksburg, Higgins, Bangor, with lumber to J. Moore.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alaska, Clark, Machias, with lumber to Chase & Talbot.

Schr. H. H. Ogden, Eaton, Calais, with lumber to J. Boardman.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Marston, Gardner, with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. M. F. Staples, Coffin, Calais, with lumber to J. Boardman.

Schr. Lettie Wells, Wells, Calais, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Lady Ellen, Somers, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. Knight, Barbour, Bangor, with lumber to J. Boardman.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice B. Gardiner, Avery, Bangor, with lumber to J. Havens & Sons.

Schr. W. E. Barnes, Barbour, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. W. H. Mafler, Burgess, Ellsworth, with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. F. W. Johnson, Marsh, Boston, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Joseph Jewett, Forester, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Zampa, Kelly, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry W. Johnson, Winnie, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Francis Coffin, Reynolds, Calais, with lumber to Chase & Talbot.

Schr. Fair Wind, Kelly, Ellsworth, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Caroline Young, Young, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George Fales, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary Marahon, Bridgeman, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. Walton, Reeves, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Hess, Forrester, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maud Mollach, Bartlett, Calais 7 da., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Morelight, Bradford,

WESTERN TRADE.

Flour and Grain Trade of Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 1.

The eastward movement of flour and grain through Buffalo from the West from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 this year, as compared with last, shows an increase of 1,034,897 barrels of flour, and a loss of 3,879,915 bushels of grain.

The following is a statement of the receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo by lake and Grand Trunk Railway for the month of November, and from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1869, as compared with the years named:

For the Month of November.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, Incl'g Flour, bu.
1869	270,000	4,373,139	5,723,139
1868	264,253	4,367,223	5,953,363
1867	254,527	6,071,962	7,344,562
1866	301,393	6,307,477	7,814,377
1865	254,623	4,461,046	5,104,746
1864	276,135	5,412,533	6,788,258
1863	270,950	5,739,978	8,094,428
1862	266,925	5,691,983	7,625,433
1861	214,225	4,686,262	6,352,488
1860	219,327	5,111,823	6,208,758
1859	212,394	2,912,450	3,876,610
1858	137,405	1,350,485	2,137,810

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, Incl'g Flour, bu.
1869	1,558,082	39,603,262	48,443,367
1868	1,402,451	42,183,237	49,650,492
1867	1,372,554	42,047,553	48,910,023
1866	1,297,582	51,249,620	57,687,580
1865	1,272,527	47,496,870	50,156,320
1864	1,571,874	40,703,376	50,057,746
1863	2,319,037	49,287,865	65,385,850
1862	2,686,351	58,115,867	70,597,962
1861	2,099,952	49,872,854	60,902,024
1860	1,174,102	31,179,885	37,040,397
1859	1,385,170	13,638,020	20,559,470
1858	1,506,488	20,043,518	27,575,958

Canal Exports.

The following shows the exports by canal of flour and grain from the opening of canal navigation—about May 1—to Dec. 1, from 1866 to 1869, inclusive:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Flour	53,650	16,560	5,823	51,088
Wheat	7,650,880	9,988,539	10,319,063	16,548,228
Corn	23,574,370	14,946,819	14,848,783	7,940,441
Oats	8,777,284	9,29,048	10,376,949	4,156,624
Barley	1,421,450	1,180,547	222,626	77,577
Rye	1,068,446	758,450	720,559	39,977
To. Grain	44,462,004	36,329,691	36,484,980	28,462,947

The revenue derived from canal tolls at Buffalo from the opening of navigation to Dec. 1, 1869, was $1,643,36 83; in 1868 it was $2,037,687, and in 1867 it was $2,052,385.

Large Shipments of Coal from Pittsburg.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle, Dec. 1.

After months of anxious suspense the long looked-for "coal boat rise" has at last come, and the largest shipment ever sent from this city is about to be forwarded to Southern ports, unless the twelve foot rise at Oil City should interfere. Forty-three steamers will start out from Pittsburg, towing barges containing at least 4,600,000 bushels of coal, and perhaps 5,000,000 bushels. The long-continued drought has been seriously felt, not only by consumers depending upon the supply from this city, but also by our dealers and producers, and many were fortunately of that Winter would be before us in earnest before a rise sufficient to permit of coal shipments would come. The constant, although not copious, rains for nearly a week past have dispelled all fears, however. There is now eleven feet of water in the channel, and still rising rapidly at this writing. Fortunately the Monongahela and Allegheny are both rising, and it is probable that all the coal loaded in the upper pools of the Monongahela can be brought down.

The Republican Party in Virginia—Letter from General Wickham.

RICHMOND, VA., NOV. 29, 1869.

Hon. Charles H. Porter, Chairman, &c., &c.:

SIR: Your letter of 26th inst., informing me that I had been "elected a member and Treasurer of the Republican State Executive Committee," has been received. As I interpret the address and resolutions of the majority of the Convention that appointed your committee, your purpose is to endeavor to obstruct the speedy admission of the State and to attempt to reëngraft upon the Constitution the test oath and disfranchising clauses which were voted out by so large a majority in July last.

I feel satisfied that such a course as this will destroy forever any hope of the success of the Republican party in this State, and for this reason, if there were no other, I could not aid in such a movement. Though always opposed to test oaths and disfranchisements, I have yet always earnestly advocated the acceptance by our people of any terms of reconstruction that might be offered which would assure the speedy restoration of the State.

It cannot be expected, therefore, that I should, now do anything to retard the immediate admission of the State on terms which are acceptable to the great leader of the party, and which have the solemn sanction of Congress.

On the other hand, as I understand it, the minority which withdrew from the Convention advocate the immediate admission of the State, the honest construction of the fourteenth and fifteenth articles of the Constitution of the United States, and the faithful administration of the provisions of the Constitution, as it now is, under the sanction of Congress. Theirs is the part of sound statesmanship, and presents the only means by which harmony, good-feeling and material prosperity can be reëstablished, and by which the Republican Party of this State can be placed on a firm and enduring basis.

Under these circumstances I shall not hesitate to cooperate with them in their efforts.

No party can be kept in the ascendancy for any length of time in a Republican Government by violent and coercive measures.

I trust that deliberate reflection will show to you, and those acting with you, that the refusal to yield to more moderate counsels will inevitably result in injury to the State and in perpetual defeat to the party. With these views—while I thank you for the kind sentiments expressed toward me by yourself and the Committee—I must respectfully decline the position you have tendered me. Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. WICKHAM.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Dec. 2, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Brady, Brandt, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullkin, Pinckney, Gibney, Pettit, O'Neil, Jackson, Roberts—13.

The minutes of meetings held November twenty-seven and twenty-nine were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Cullkin—

Petitions of officers of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, St. Bernard Church and First Reformed Presbyterian Church, for donations to pay taxes and assessments, with resolutions therefor.

Which were laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Petition of St. Mary's Church for a donation to pay assessment, with a resolution therefor.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

Resolved, That Twenty-seventh-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River, be paved with Stafford pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Welch—

Resolved, That Twenty-ninth-street, from Broadway to North River, be paved with Stafford pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, from Fifth avenue to North River, be paved with Stafford pavement.

By Assistant Alderman Lynaght—

Resolved, That Fortieth-street, from Madison avenue to North River, be paved with Stafford pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of O. P. Smith and P. O'Donohue for extra services.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Fourth-avenue, east side, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That Twenty-eighth-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River, be paved with Stafford pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Resolved, That Twenty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River, be paved with Stafford pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cullkin—

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to return the resolution amendatory of the ordinance for laying Sixty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, That Fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to East River, and South-street, from Catharine to Montgomery-street, be paved with Belgian pavement; to lay Croton mains in Seventy-ninth to Ninety-first-streets, Seventy-fourth-street, from First-avenue to East River; to place gas lamps in Fifty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, corner of Eighty-second-street and Avenue A, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, from Broadway to Eleventh-avenue, in Dovenaar-place, near Bleecker; also, to remove lamp post from Mount-street to Lexington-avenue, corner of Sixty-sixth-street to the New-York College Hospital, Fifty-fourth-street, eighty dollars to John Mallon, to reimburse him for laying crosswalk, and one thousand five hundred dollars to Thomas Hyland, for extra work done and to be done in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fourth streets; to regulate and grade First-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second-street, in Thirty-fifth-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues, in Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-second-street, and in Sixty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Central Park, and assessing the same upon the property fronting thereon.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, To pave One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, To pave One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, To pave with Belgian pavement, Seventy-fourth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, That Eighty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to Central Park, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-first-streets, be paved with Stafford pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, To permit Eugene Keith to erect a porch in front of number sixty-seven Walker-street.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

On motion the Committee on Streets was discharged from further consideration of a resolution that the Harlem Railroad Company be requested to stop their local trains at One Hundred and Ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, To donate ten thousand dollars to the Asylum for Foundlings.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Roberts—13.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts —2.

Resolution, To place lamp post in front of Tax Office, Chambers-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Roberts—13.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, To regulate, &c., Thirty-sixth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; to build receiving basin and culvert northeast corner of Norfolk and Hester streets.

Which were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Brady, Brandt, O'Neil, Jackson, Roberts—4.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Saturday, fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MALONEY, Clerk.

ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES—1869.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE.

(Containing all Amendments to Aug. 1, 1869.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be and they are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street and the East River, including Governor's, Huit's and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Roberts—13.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney—1.

Resolved, To regulate, &c., Thirty-sixth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; to build receiving basin and culvert northeast corner of Norfolk and Hester streets.

Which were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Roberts—18

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALING IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy'g	Sell'g		Buy'g	Sell'g
Registered, 1881	113	113½	6-20 Coupon, '67	113½	113⅝
Coupon, 1881	113½	113⅝	6-20 Coupon, '68	113⅝	113¾
5-20 Coupon, 1865	110⅝	111	10-40's Coupon	108⅜	107
5-20 Coupon, '65	112½	112¾	10-40 Coupon	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '66	112½	112	Gold	133⅛	133⅜
5-20 Coupon, '67	113⅝	113⅞	U. S. Cur. Fun.	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '68	113⅝	113¾			
Jan. 1865	112½	112¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT.
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all descriptions of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and Bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SANTO DOMINGO.

AUTHORIZED BY

SPECIAL ACTS OF JULY 4, AND SEPT. 25, 1869.

THIS BANK IS NOW IN OPERATION, AND is prepared to issue drafts on Santo Domingo, through its agency in this City.

R. P. HALLISTER, Cashier,

No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids Railroad Company

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,

NO. 58 WALL-ST.

Also, Chicago City Water Loan Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER of CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COUPONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

ROWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

Nos. 14 and 16 Rue de la Paix, New-York, No. 19 William-st., and No. 66 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London and Paris, available throughout the world. Letters to travel, available throughout the world, issued on receipt and deposit of money.

Agency for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the Stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies), will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and adopting or rejecting the lease of this Company to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, executed by the respective Companies on the 23d day of July, 1869.

C. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 1, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL election for Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland on Wednesday, the 5th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January next. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened on THURSDAY, the 6th day of January, 1870, at 10 A. M.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

THE GOLD COUPONS OF the Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, by DARNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

$1,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(PAYABLE IN GOLD)

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Bearing Eight per Cent. Interest in Gold, Free of Government Tax, secured by a first and only mortgage on the railway, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney.

Total length of road, 271 miles.

Distance mortgaged, 111 miles; and at the rate of only $13,500 per mile on a completed road, costing to build and equip more than double the amount mortgaged.

Trustee for Bondholders: FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

This line of railroad is the extension of the *Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West, through Eastern Kansas, into the heart of Nebraska, and connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.*

These bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1969. Payable at maturity, in gold, in the City of New-York.

The interest is payable in gold on the 15th of February and August in each year, at the rate of 8 per cent., free of Government tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, without notice, and at the following equivalents:

ON $1,000 BOND.

In New-York - - - - -	$40 gold
In London - - - - -	£8 4s. 4d.
In Frankfort-on-the-Main	100 flor.

On $500 Bond, one-half these amounts respectively.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered in the owner's name at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and, by the surrender of the coupons, can be converted into a registered bond, with interest payable to the registered owner.

COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK, $10,000,000,

to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has and is being expended on the road.

The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior land immediately adjoining the line. This was a grant direct from the United States Government to aid the Company in their work, and, at the Government price of $2 50 per acre, has a value of $4,000,000, while the loan is only $1,500,000, *and is the only debt against the Company.*

The issue of $1,500,000 of these bonds is all that can be issued by the Company.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charge, and marketable securities converted without commission, to parties investing in these bonds. We offer these bonds at the low price of $97 50 and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application.

Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 29 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 32-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock, which dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 29 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders on the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAP. Best securities in the market.

UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 87 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds Branch Line of the First Division St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, due Dec. 1, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, by DARNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,903,455 34.
N. J. HIGGINS, President. JOHN McLEAN,
W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. C. S. CHANN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 112 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 20, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO., OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Company have declared a dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 15th inst., inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

GET IN ST. LOUIS

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, have the honor to offer for sale the

$1,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(PAYABLE IN GOLD)

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Bearing Eight per Cent. Interest in Gold, Free of Government Tax, secured by a first and only mortgage on the railway, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney.

Total length of road, 271 miles.

Distance mortgaged, 111 miles; and at the rate of only $13,500 per mile on a completed road, costing to build and equip more than double the amount mortgaged.

Trustee for Bondholders: FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

This line of railroad is the extension of the *Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West, through Eastern Kansas, into the heart of Nebraska, and connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.*

These bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1969. Payable at maturity, in gold, in the City of New-York.

The interest is payable in gold on the 15th of February and August in each year, at the rate of 8 per cent., free of Government tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, without notice, and at the following equivalents:

ON $1,000 BOND.

In New-York - - - - -	$40 gold
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On $500 Bond, one-half these amounts respectively.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered in the owner's name at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and, by the surrender of the coupons, can be converted into a registered bond, with interest payable to the registered owner.

COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK, $10,000,000,

to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has and is being expended on the road.

The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior land immediately adjoining the line. This was a grant direct from the United States Government to aid the Company in their work, and, at the Government price of $2 50 per acre, has a value of $4,000,000, while the loan is only $1,500,000, *and is the only debt against the Company.*

The issue of $1,500,000 of these bonds is all that can be issued by the Company.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charge, and marketable securities converted without commission, to parties investing in these bonds. We offer these bonds at the low price of $97 50 and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application.

Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities.

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Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1826.

Our Pianos
to the COUNTRY and, WITHOUT being ever seen, indeed, and the UNIVERSAL SATISFACTORY
by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING
ARTISTS in the WORLD, we feel in assuring the public
that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which
has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is
NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK
TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM;
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES
TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 14, 1862.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING, it is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUST SAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 25,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US
FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION

in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles, now entering into the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, for schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in every essential and care bestowed in workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Pianos yet manufactured.

Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

MARTIN & SON'S patent bulged iron frame upright pianos, equal to the best squares for standing in tune and for power and quality of tone. Manufactory No. 94 East Houston-st., near Broadway.

Upright pianos to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices reduced, with easy terms. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for sale. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

RARE CHANCE.—$160—HANDSOME rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, modern style and improvements; cost $400 gold; sweet, powerful tone; celebrated makers; perfect order; fully warranted. No. 25 4th-av.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STIEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' warerooms, 5 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale: $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, and in Eighth-street from Lewis to Avenue D.

Third—For laying Belgian pavement in Princes-street, from Broadway to the Bowery.

Fourth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

Fifth—For flagging and reflagging Fifty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

First—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second and one Hundred and Twenty-third streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, and the easterly side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

Second—Both sides of Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, and both sides of Eighth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Prince-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Nov. 25, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South-street.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues.

Third—For building sewers in One Hundred and Fifteenth, and One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Florida Lumber, Land and Improvement Company will be held at the office of C. W. Godard, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to vote to increase the capital stock of the Company to $2,500,000, and to make the par value of the shares $100, and other business.

(Signed) JOHN B. SARSON,
C. W. GODARD,
N. MICKELS,
JOHN A. FOSTER,
D. D. T. MOORE,
E. REYMANN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1869.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 11th day of December, 1869, for a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, at No. 57 Reade-st., New-York.

FREDERICK LIMBURGER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store. No. 362 Bowery.

A RARE CHANCE.—ONE OF THE BEST Retail coal yards in the City, doing a large family trade, can be bought cheap. Inquire on the premises, corner 104th-st. and 9th-av.

STEINWAY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION

in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles, now entering into the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, for schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in every essential, and care bestowed in workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means

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Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

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MARTIN & SON'S patent bulged iron frame upright pianos, equal to the best squares for standing in tune and for power and quality of tone. Manufactory No. 94 East Houston-st., near Broadway.

Upright pianos to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices reduced, with easy terms. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for sale. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

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CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale: $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. HELEN M. COOK, BENJAMIN F. COOK, ROBERT POULDS, CHARLES JONES, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the said Benjamin F. Cook and Morgan Jones.—Amended Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, State of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 32 Nassau-st., (over the Dime Savings Bank,) Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1869.

TAYLOR & ANDREWS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

A copy of the amended summons and complaint was filed with the Clerk of Richmond County on the 9th day of October, 1869. TAYLOR & ANDREWS,
o30-law6w8a* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—THEODORE YOUNG, Union-sq. ELINE YOUNG and JOSEPH YOUNG by JOHN D. FRAY, their guardian or next friend, plaintiffs, against JOHN YOUNG, BENJAMIN YOUNG and MARGARET A. CATHIE, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court House, Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 76 Cedar-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 26, 1869.

PRAY, KNAEBEL & PRAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 29th day of November, 1869. PRAY, KNAEBEL & PRAY,
n6-13aw8wSa Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—GARDINER SHERMAN, TIMOTHY B. RICE and JOHN B. SHERMAN, plaintiffs, against HENRY VON STADEN, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-eight cents, with interest from the 3d day of November, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 6, 1869.

OSCAR FRISBIE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 10 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of New-York County, at the Court House, in the City of New-York, Nov. 23, 1869.
d4-law6w8a*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SAMUEL B. H. JUDAH, plaintiff, against ELISHA RUCKMAN and MARIA RUCKMAN, his wife, James S. Gibbons and Mortimer Porter, as survivors of Garret H. Stryker, Clara A. Davenport, Mortimer Porter, Clark B. Wheeler, Alexander Bonnell, Henry Dusenbury, Joseph W. Dusenbury, George T. Young, James S. Vanvelzer, Charles B. Stiger, Peter H. Van Wagenen, Richard L. Simonson, Robert Moffit, David Tweedy and Daniel M. Porter, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at said City, on the 26th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 76 Cedar-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 26, 1869.

JUDAH, DICKINSON & GOLDSCHMIDT,
n27-law6w8a* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CLEMENT A. AUFFMORDT, A. WILLIAM KESSLER, JOHN F. DEGENER, CLEMENT A. AUFFMORDT, Jr., plaintiffs, against LOUIS and SON, (their first names being unknown,) defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Wall-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on the 26th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. Witness—The Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof at Brooklyn, in said district, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869. SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

The hearing of the above matter is adjourned to Dec. 10, 1869, at 12 M., by order of the Court.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK FOOTE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frank Foote, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and the 24th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1869.

S. R. HARLOW, U